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THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

TEN PAGES

VOL. XXII. | ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1895. | PRICE FIVE CENTS.

CHANCES ARE SLIM

Judge Holman Believes There Will Be No Monetary Conference,

AND THAT THERE WILL BE NO CALL

President Cleveland Is Still Keeping a Golden Silence.

REPRESENTATIVE CABANISS HAS A WORD

He Is in Washington and Tells About Republican Politics in Georgia—He Is After a Place.

Washington, March 28.—(Special.)—There is still much talk to the effect that no conference will be called, and there are many who believe it. Judge Holman is among those who hold this opinion. He said that the movement would amount to nothing and expressed the opinion that there would be no call for a meeting, and therefore no appointment of delegates by the president.

There was a story current today that in case the president should decide not to complete the commission as provided for in the sundry civil bill, the delegates appointed by the senate and house could attend the conference if one was called regardless of his action. This appears, however, to be based upon the merest surmise, as none of the senate or house appointees, who could be the only adequate authority for such a statement, are in the city.

Judge Culberson, one of the house delegates, remained in the city until today, but his friends say that he has never contemplated attendance upon any conference that might be called regardless of the action of the president. It is claimed by some that delegates from the United States to an international bimetallic conference could not be commissioned under the Wolcott amendment unless the call, when made, should provide for a conference for the establishment of free coinage. In outlining the purpose of the proposed conference, however, the language of the present law is the same as that under which the Brussels conference of 1892 was held, and while the first instructions of this government to its delegates in the conference were to secure free coinage if possible, they were authorized to use their own judgment in large measure, and "failing to secure international bimetallism," they were advised by Hon. John W. Foster, then secretary of state:

"The next important duty will be to secure, if possible, some action upon the part of European countries looking to a larger use of silver as currency in order to put an end to the further depreciation of that metal."

The fact is not overlooked, however, that the Brussels conference was held upon the call of the United States, while it is not contemplated that the one now proposed shall be called at the instance of this country.

Mr. Cabaniss on the Still Hunt.

Representative Cabaniss arrived in the city today. He is still in search of a government position and prefers a post on the Dawes Indian commission. He was prominently recommended for this place, and if some other post could be found for Montgomery, of Kentucky, and Senator Butler, of South Carolina, he would stand next to the place. Mr. Cabaniss is busy predicting presidential nominations and has big odds placed on Allison. Fresh from the south, he does not think that section, so he says in an interview, will give McKinley anything, but that Allison will capture the delegation from nearly every state. Ben Russell, if he has any choice among the republicans, is an ardent Reed man. He and Cabaniss got into a heated argument at the Metropolitan today backing their favorite candidates. One would have thought they expected cabinet portfolios could he have heard them extolling the virtues of Reed and Allison respectively.

McKINLEY AND THE NEGROES.

The Governor Will Not Meet the Colored People Publicly.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 28.—Promptly at 11:30 o'clock today Governor McKinley, escorted by the members of the reception committee, left the St. James hotel and started on a drive through the city.

After taking in all the sights the party returned to the hotel and, being joined by Mrs. McKinley and maid, General Osborne, Mr. Hanna and Mr. Smith drove to the union station and took the 12:50 o'clock train for St. Augustine.

Hon. John G. Long, of St. Augustine, accompanied the party to the depot and went to St. Augustine with them. Quite a number of well-known white republicans were at the depot to see the governor off, and wishes were expressed that he make a brief speech, but this he declined to do, as he was not feeling well.

A pleasing incident at the depot was the meeting between Mrs. McKinley and Director General Davis, of the world's fair. Mrs. McKinley was in the car when she recognized the general and invited him to enter. He did so, and they had quite a pleasant chat.

The negro republicans were conspicuous by their absence at the depot, and the only one who has shown any enthusiasm over the governor's arrival is old man Albert Shaw, who keeps a store on the corner of Bay and Second streets. Albert hung around the depot nearly all day Wednesday, and when the governor arrived was one of the first to shake him by the hand.

Declines the Invitation.

In his room at the St. James this morning Governor McKinley was waited upon by the members of the negro committee, which had invited him to attend a reception given under the auspices of their race. The governor received the negroes kindly, but told them he would be obliged to decline their request.

The governor and his managers have shown a disinclination to be publicly associated with the colored element of the republican party, but they have been shrewd about it and the negro evidently does not yet know that the color line has been practically drawn, so far as the public is concerned. While this is true it is evident that Governor McKinley's managers are also quietly at work to secure the influence of prominent negroes for the Ohioan. All this morning General Osborne, of Boston, was closeted with Joseph Lee, who is one of the negro leaders in Florida. Hon. Dennis Egan, chairman of the republican state executive committee, was present. Egan is accused of training with the negro element and it is supposed that Osborne was explaining to him and Lee why the governor refused to attend the negro reception.

All communication of the governor and his managers with the negroes has been conducted most quietly and in such a way as not to offend the whites. It is evidently the intention of the governor's managers to outwardly accept the southern view of the negro question for the purposes of his campaign in this section for the presidential nomination. Whatever bids are made for the negro support will be made surreptitiously.

MARCHING TO THE SEA.

Governor McKinley, Much Better in Health, Reaches St. Augustine.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 28.—(Special.)—Governor McKinley and wife, General and Mrs. Osborne, General Dwight, of New York, and Mr. Hanna arrived here this afternoon and were received by a committee headed by Judges Long and Swayne at Hotel Ponce de Leon, and driven about the town.

Tonight Governor McKinley held a reception in the Ponce de Leon parlor and received several hundred people, irrespective of political faith. Among those received were Hon. George W. Davis, director of the Columbian exposition; Hamilton Disston, Henry M. Flagler and Colonel Fleischmann, of Cincinnati, who takes Governor McKinley and party for an ocean trip in his yacht tomorrow.

Governor McKinley has recovered from his cold and refused your correspondent a talk, further than to say that he was better and liked the south.

THERE WAS A STIR

In the New York Legislature About the Renewal of the Lexow Bill.

Albany, N. Y. March 28.—All was excitement again in the senate chamber this morning in anticipation of the renewal of the debate on the Lexow New York city police bill. For over an hour prior to the session the republican leaders hurried about consulting with each other and supposed representatives of the republican state committee who have for some time been in daily attendance here. Their air of confidence was in marked contrast with the uneasiness of a week ago and it was stated that the knowledge that Mayor Strong had withdrawn his objections to the Lexow bills in consideration of certain amendments to be made today, had brought the independents back into line and had made the passage of the measure a certainty.

The democratic senators paid little attention to the matter but devoted themselves to the morning papers and the mail.

As the time for the taking up of the Lexow police bills drew near, the galleries became crowded and the senate floor was alive with politicians. There were many ladies present to listen to the anticipated discussion.

Senator Lexow said he proposed to offer two amendments. One amendment will strike out the elective feature and allow the police commissioners to be appointed by the mayor, as at present, and the second will allow counsel to policemen on trial. The amendments as above outlined were adopted by the senate. The vote stood—ayes, 17; nays, 14, Senator Reynolds voting with the democrats in the negative.

The bills will now be reprinted and will come up next Wednesday for final action.

STATE SENATORS "SCRAP."

Lively Fight in the Senate Chamber of Nebraska.

Lincoln, Neb., March 28.—The senate chamber was the scene of a personal encounter this evening just before adjournment between Senator Stewart, a populist, and the sergeant-at-arms, which came near involving many of the members in a hand to hand conflict.

While speaking against a bill Senator Stewart was interrupted on a point of order by Senator Noyes, of Douglas. Contrary to a precedent, Mr. Stewart ignored the point of order and also the presiding officer when he asked him repeatedly to be seated. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to quiet the speaker, but Mr. Stewart resisted. The two men clinched and fought up and down the aisle. Mr. Dale, another populist, sprang to assist his colleague, but was roughly thrown to the floor by two republican members.

Jeffreys, also a populist, started for the combatants, shouting loudly that he could whip any man on the floor. McKeeby, of Webster, the giant of the senate, caught him, forced him into a chair and held him.

The presiding officer rushed down the aisle, parted the two original combatants and finally brought about order. A resolution was introduced requesting Mr. Stewart to apologize within twenty-four hours or subject him to a vote of censure.

TEAMOH'S BILL

To Prevent Discrimination on Account of Race or Color.

Boston, Mass., March 28.—A bill introduced by Representative Teamoh, the colored member of the committee on mercantile affairs of the legislature which recently visited the south, relative to discrimination in public places on account of race or color, was given a hearing today by the committee on judiciary. The bill proposes to amend the present laws so as to make a person liable to fine or imprisonment, or both, if he makes a distinction, dicrimination or restriction on account of color or race, or causes such to be made. The party who may be so treated may collect damages by civil process and it is proposed to erase the words "good cause" from the present statute. No decision was reached.

Two More Ballots in Delaware.

Dover, Del., March 28.—The ballots for United States senator were taken and the experiment of breaking away from Higgins was again tried, some of the Higgins men voting for Charles F. Richards, of Sussex county. The first ballot resulted: Higgins, republican, 7; Addicks, republican, 5; Massey, republican, 4; Richards, republican, 2; Ridgely, democrat, 7; Martin, democrat, 1; absent, 3. On the second ballot, Higgins received 2, Addicks 5, Massey 4, Richards 6, Ridgely 7, Martin 1, and 3 were absent.

WAS A MISTRIAL.

Jury in the Pannil Case Unable to Agree.

Lynchburg, Va., March 28—The jury in the case of Pannil, the railroad agent charged with complicity with Hamner in wrecking the bank of which Hamner was teller, was unable to agree upon a verdict and was discharged this afternoon. It stood eleven to one for conviction. Pannil was released on $10,000 bail. Counsel for the prosecution is endeavoring to have the next hearing take place at Danville. If he succeeds the case can be taken up again in a few days. Otherwise it cannot be tried until September.

Brought Back for Trial.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 28.—Sheriff B. M. Pugh, of Jackson, Northampton county, North Carolina, arrived here today and will leave tomorrow for his home with Walter Johnson, a colored murderer, wanted in Jackson. Six years ago Johnson killed Warren Davis, also colored, in a street fight at Jackson. A few days ago Johnson bragged of the murder and was arrested at Washington, Pa., and held to await the action of the Jackson authorities. Sheriff Pugh came on to Washington today and will leave Pittsburg with his man tomorrow.

THREE HOURS OF FIRE

Historic Old St. Augustine Suffers from Furious Flames.

$250,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED

Thirty Acres Left Bare When the Blaze Was Over.

AN INSUFFICIENT FIRE PROTECTION

The Wind Was High and the Buildings Were Fine Material—The Fire Began Shortly After Noon.

St. Augustine, Fla., March 28.—Fire broke out in the blacksmith shop occupied by John Masters, in the old building owned by R. J. Mickler, on Charlotte street, two doors north of Bunting's furniture establishment, at 12:45 o'clock this afternoon, caused by sparks from the forge setting fire to the roof. It was discovered by a boy working in Carcaba's cigar factory, on Hipolyta street, who gave the alarm. The fire department and residents responded quickly, as the neighborhood is a veritable tinder box.

But owing to the inadequate water supply, the fire, fanned by a west wind, crept northwards to the building occupied by Markle & Hince, carpenters and painters, which gave the flames the necessary material for a conflagration. Several citizens then seeing the necessity for aid advised the mayor to wire Jacksonville. This Mayor Pinkham refused to do, saying the local fire department could put out the fire. The mayor doubtless took the proper course. The wind was to the sea and with hard work the fire was kept from burning west into St. George street.

Meanwhile the flames licked up the two-story home of Mr. J. M. Byrne and its contents, also the George Wsahington vacant residence, owned by the Sisters of St. Joseph, on the corner of Hipolyta and Charlotte streets.

The flames crossed Hipolyta street and the frame three-story furniture store and tenement building, occupied by Kuhn, and owned by B. A. Masters, with contents, was consumed.

Across Charlotte Street.

The flames leaped across Charlotte street, through the vacant lot, caught the Gibbs mansion, fronting the bay, and in a few minutes it, too, was a seething furnace. The efforts of Dr. Anderson and others, who were driven from the roof, were turned to removing the furniture to the street. Their work was in vain, as the flames consumed the furniture and leaped seaward, so as to set fire to a sailboat opposite. At the same time the flames had crossed Charlotte street to the store and residence, known as the old Genovar store, and reduced it to ashes. Thence the fire jumped east to the rear of the beautiful residence owned and occupied by the Misses Gemoz and Bartolo Genovar and family, and destroyed it with the contents, which had been placed for safety next to the seawall.

The flames began eating their way both north and south and destroyed the homes of Bossee, Munson, on the east side of Charlotte street; the James Renick property, J. M. Stewart's two dwellings and stores, George Pioson's photograph gallery and a neighboring house on the south.

Thence along Bay street the flames moved south, wiping out the two-story dwelling owned and occupied by Captain Daniel Allen and family and boarders and destroyed all household effects. To the north on Bay street the flames spread from the Gibbs mansion and soon destroyed the large double residence owned by Mrs. Randall and occupied by the Coburn family. The old landmark, the Couquina house, owned by the J. Andrea estate; the fine two-story residence owned and occupied by A. J. Burgess, the rapid-firing gun inventor, and the house next on the south, owned and occupied by P. V. Capo, completing the destruction of every habitation from Baya Lane to Cuna street and stopping for the time at the old blacksmith shop on the north side of Cuna street.

Removing Household Goods.

The firemen, citizens and tourists, women and children, were all hard at work removing household effects to places of safety, back to St. George street, for the fire had crept back to Carcaba's two-story brick cigar factory on Hipolyta street and soon the flames destroyed the building and contents. Carcaba has already arranged for new qurters as he has tobacco in the custom house.

Next the flames caught and consumed the two-story building occupied as a saloon by Tony Ximaines, on the west, and owned by T. A. Russell. Here the westward course of the fire stopped, owing to the broad yard between this building and the Lorillard villa and want of material.

The main efforts of the firemen were directed to Bunting's large warehouse next north of the seat of the fire. The flames were seemingly intent on reaching the piles of stacked dry lumber to the rear and northward to Genovar Brothers & Co.'s cigar factory, a large two-story frame building to the rear of the opera house, which meant, had the fire not been checked, the destruction of the opera house, the Argyle, the Magnolia, the Florida house and in fact the whole length of St. George street. The flames were checked here by a force under the direction of J. A. MacGuire, and they undoubtedly saved this extensive and valuable area. Heth Canfield, with a force early took charge of and aided in preventing the spread of the flames into the second warehouse and store of the Bunting plant before MacGuire's force got to work. Meanwhile Chief Ballard had a stream in front of Bunting's and checked the flames within Munson's second house, occupied by Monserrat and Young Whiley, the printer. This being considered the seat of the conflagration, little attention was given to the bay front and the flames leaped from Allen's house to the bay, a two-story house occupied by Mrs. Julia A. Bagley, who lost everything with the house. The flames crossed Baya Lane and consumed the old icehouse, a large frame structure, and several small buildings. This was the southern limit of the fire and was within one house of connecting this disaster with the northern limit of the great fire which eight years ago destroyed the property bounded by Treasury street.

Brought Out Gunpowder.

At this time several kegs of gunpowder had been brought upon the scene at the suggestion of citizens who advocated the blowing up of the building to prevent the spread of the flames south, but Mayor Pinkham refused permission, believing the department was able to control the fire at this point, which, fortunately, owing to the north of west wind and the efforts of the department and McGuire's big pump, proved correct and the fire was checked here.

Not so north of Bunting's, for the flames had not only wiped out the buildings mentioned on Baya and Charlotte street, but had also eaten along both sides of Charlotte street, devouring in regular order the A. J. Watts's store and residence, the homes of J. A. Sherman, the Ignatius Lopez building, occupied by Lebe Benet, B. C. Master's house, D. Master's stone building, occupied by Joseph Canova, to Cuna street, and the old government blacksmith shop, when they leaped the street and caught the large storehouse owned by Dr. Thomas A. Pacetti, occupied by Charles Cox, on the north side of Cuna street, and then consumed the beautiful residence owned and occupied by Dr. Thomas A. Pacetti on Cuna street. Thence they moved steadily along the west side of Charlotte street, destroying with contents, the houses of Emanuel Andrea, Mrs. J. S. Ralf, Phillip Salano and J. M. Stewart, occupied respectively by Seguimanny Lopez, Senator Frank A. deMedicis, whose body but a few hours before had been removed to the cemetery. This is the northern limit of the fire on the west side.

On the east side of Charlotte street the flames destroyed the landmark, the old government blacksmith shop on the bay, the beautiful coquina-built home owned and occupied by H. L. Willoughby and family of Newport, R. I., and the home on the bay owned and occupied by Captain Eddy Allen and family. The flames moved back and west, leaving in a brief space smoking embers where stood the properties of Felix Pacetti, Dr. T. A. Pacetti, Edward Allen and Frank G. Genovar on the east side of Charlotte north, and Cuna, leaving nothing to devour but the neat picket fence and grass bordering the south side of Forth Marion reservation.

One Hundred Families Homeless.

Forty-six residences and stores and many other buildings were destroyed, rendering, in the space of four hours, about one hundred families homeless and leaving many boarders to seek shelter elsewhere, many of them with only the clothing which they had on.

Some of the losses are: Carcaba's stock, valued at $12,000, insured for $8,000, building valued at $7,000, uninsured; R. E. Kuhn, $2,000 on stock, valued at $5,000; $1,000 on Daniel Allen's house; $2,500 on Sherman's dwelling; Mrs. Smethurst (Gibbs mansion), $4,000 on building, $1,500 on furniture, $500 on wearing apparel; Dr. Pacetti, $3,000 on residence; Joseph R. Pacetti's estate, $600; H. T. Baya, $2,000; F. A. deMedicis's estate, $3,000; Mrs. Gomez, residence, $3,000; Mrs. T. D. Crandall, $1,500; Coburn, $600, furniture and clothing.

There are few other cases of insurance, owing to the high rate of insurance, consequent on the dangerous nature of the neighborhood.

G. E. Cooper places the loss to companies in his agency at $45,000. Hamblen's agency has about $2,000. The losses will aggregate $200,000.

Overcome by Smoke.

A. N. Stewart was overcome by smoke while moving furniture. Adam Sanks, Lawyer MacWilliam and S. W. Chichelow were slightly injured.

All the palmetto trees along the sea wall from the fort to Baya are destroyed, as were the heaps of household effects placed there for safety.

Colonel Edmund Bainbridge, commanding the United States troops, ordered Lieutenant Ohernan and the fire brigade to render assistance and followed this order by personally bringing all the troops to the scene with hose, ladders and fire buckets. The soldiers worked manfully to extinguish the fire and save property.

Many families are camping on the fort green tonight with what of their effects they saved. Several families also occupy the old slave market. There is perfect order. The guests of both the Magnolia, Florida house and Lorillard villa packed their effects ready to leave, but the danger was averted. These hotels were at one time threatened.

WIPED OUT BY FLAMES.

Thirty Houses in Ruins at Canaseraga, N. Y.—Other Fires.

Hornellsville, N. Y., March 28.—Nearly the entire village of Canaseraga was wiped out by fire this morning. It started at 12:40 o'clock near Cottage hotel, and, under a brisk breeze, spread rapidly to neighboring buildings. The entire population was called out to fight the flames, but they were uncontrollable. Everywhere scenes were most exciting. Merchants and householders attempted to move their possessions, but were cut short by the flames. Word was sent to this city at 1:45 o'clock this morning and at 3:30 o'clock a special team with two companies and an engine was dispatched. The entire business portion of the village is in ruins. No loss of life is reported, but there were a number of persons injured. Half the population are homeless. Thirty houses are in ruins. Loss about $100,000.

The Southern Hotel Loss Adjusted.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 28.—(Special.) After a series of disagreements the insurance adjusters have arranged to settle the losses on the Southern hotel, which was recently burned. This enabled the owners of the property to let the contract today for the rebuilding of the hotel. The work will commence at once.

DRAYTON FILES HIS ANSWER

In the Suit Brought by His Wife for Divorce.

Trenton, N. J., March 28.—Just within the time required by law Mr. J. Coleman Drayton, through his counsel, A. A. Clark, filed his answer in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Drayton against him on the grounds of desertion. The answer contains a full denial of Mrs. Drayton's charges of desertion and it asks that her complaint be dismissed.

This action by Mr. Drayton is said by the lawyer not to be a cross bill, but is a separate suit and will in no way affect the original suit brought by Mr. Drayton against her. Vice Chancellor Emery has not yet fixed a date to take testimony in the original suit, nor is it probable that he will do so in the near future, as it is authoritatively stated that an agreement has been entered into between counsel on both sides that the suit brought by Mrs. Drayton for desertion shall be tried and settled before any further proceedings are taken in the original suit.

It is also said by close friends of Mr. Drayton who are thoroughly informed on the subject that Mr. Drayton will only contest his wife's suit so far as it affects his standing as a husband and a father. He has no desire other than to defend his good name and if the court of chancery sees fit to grant Mrs. Drayton a decree on such evidence pertaining to his desertion as she may set forth, he will offer no objection, providing he is given entire custody of the children until they reach the age of twenty-one years. If this is decreed and Mrs. Drayton secures her decree, it is believed the former suit will be withdrawn; but if not then Mr. Drayton will push his original suit against his wife.

Appointments by the President.

Washington, March 28.—The president today made the following appointments: Carl Bailey Hurst, of the District of Columbia, consul at Prague, Bohemia; Charles Jones, of Wisconsin, consul at Crefeld, Germany.

DIED BY BUCKSHOT

The Dead Body of the Third Bandit Found in the Woods.

FAILED IN HIS ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

The True Story of How the Robbery Was Foiled.

LURED TO DEATH BY A MARPLOT

The Supposed Tramp Is the Son of a Wealthy Northerner—The Burial of the Highwaymen.

Somerset, Ky., March 28.—(Special.)—The body of Underwood, one of the gang of highwaymen that attempted to hold up the Cincinnati Southern express train, was found late this evening in the woods, a short distance from the scene of the shooting, by a farmer.

The dead man was lying on his right side, with his left hand across his forehead, while his weapons were missing. The body was riddled with buckshot, the greater portion of the load having struck the would-be robber in the abdomen.

Underwood was the man who was shot by Detective Allgood, of Chattanooga. After the officers fired the shot Underwood fell. The officers thinking him dead started in search of him. They discovered he had escaped to the woods. He went only a short distance before dropping the second time, and the supposition is that he lived but a very few minutes.

The remains are now at the home of the farmer who made the ghastly discovery, and will be taken to Greenwood in the morning.

True Story of the Plot.

The true story of the plot to rob the train has just come to light. Two months ago Sam Frazier, a worthless sort of a fellow, who resides near here, was approached by Jerry Morrow, who asked him to go into the train-robbing business.

Frazier asked him his plan and Morrow said that the way to do would be to wreck the train and get the money. Frazier said he would think the matter over and let him know later. In the meantime the Morrows and Underwood arranged to wreck and rob the train by putting crossties on the track. Frazier reported the occurrence to the railroad officials. Detective Griffin instructed him to go ahead and tell the men that he was "with them." He was afraid he would be arrested for detaining the mails, but was informed that he would be taken care of in this respect.

He was told to persuade the bandits to hold the train up and not wreck it. Frazier did so. The men, Frazier, Jerry and Tom Morrow, Underwood, Sam Johnson and the unknown person, met by agreement near the scene of the holdup.

Frazier Was Suspected.

Frazier made a remark which caused the other members to believe he was going to betray them. They sent Frazier to Greenwood after some whisky and then talked the matter over.

When he returned they told him that he was a coward and threatened to kill him. He had told the detectives that he would be the first man to enter the car, but the other robbers would not have it this way, and made him flag the train.

Frazier turned up here last night, but before morning he left for parts unknown, with three of the horses owned by the robbers. He was afraid that the friends of the dead men would kill him.

The inquest in all cases will be held in the morning, and whether the officers will be arrested for the killing depends on the verdict.

Bodies of the Dead Bandits.

The remains of Jerry and Thomas Morrow were today turned over to A. New, a brother-in-law of Jerry, after being placed in a coffin. New secured a wagon and had the remains taken to the late home, about ten miles from the scene of the attempted robbery, and they were buried at the family burying grounds this afternoon.

Son of a Well Known Man.

Will F. Martin, who was taken from the tender of the engine, was supposed to have been a member of the gang, but proved to be a tramp, from Alleghany, Pa. His father is superintendent of the Westinghouse Electrical Company's plant, and has telegraphed here concerning his son. Young Martin is in a precarious condition, and the doctors do not expect him to live until morning. The abdominal cavity and intestines have been penetrated by a ball that cannot be located.

The Men Who Are Missing.

A report has reached here that the two men who were still at large, Johnson and an unknown, were seen in a wagon seven miles from the scene of the robbery this morning. They informed a friend that they intended to hide in a cave in the mountains, and the officers here think that they can locate them.

HELD UP BY TWO MEN.

An Iron Mountain Train Stopped and Robbed.

St. Louis, March 28.—A special from Bismarck, Mo., gives particulars of a hold-up on the Iron Mountain railroad near that place last night. Passenger train No. 54, which left Poplar Bluff at 10:35 o'clock p. m., was held up at Williamsville station about twenty miles north of that place at 11:30 o'clock last night. As the train neared a lonely spot a short distance north of Williamsville some one pulled the bell rope and the train came to a halt. Two men, one of whom had a red handkerchief over his face and the other a mask of some black material, forced the porter at the point of revolvers to uncouple the engine, mail and express cars from the train and compelled Engineer Mattis to run a short distance up the track with them. The robbers then proceeded to the express car and ordered the messenger to open the safe.

The leader of the gang was a man about six feet in height, and heavily built. He placed a revolver at the messenger's head, and with an oath ordered him to unlock the safe.

"We are desperate and will stand no monkeying," he exclaimed to the frightened messenger. The messenger informed the desperadoes that he could not open the through safe as he did not have the combination. He opened the local safe, but there was no money in it. Meantime an alarm had been given, and citizens arming themselves, the robbers became frightened and jumped off the train and ran through the woods. Before they left, however, they secured Conductor Webb's gold watch.

It is believed the hold-up was the work of farmers living in the vicinity. Sheriff Hogg at once summoned a posse and is now on the trail of the robbers. It is expected they will soon be captured as the trainmen give a full description of them.

The train reached St. Louis this morning. The passengers were not the least excited. In fact many of them did not know of the affair until this morning.

PROMPTED BY AN INSANE DESIRE.

That's the Reason a Beautiful Young Woman Gave for Suiciding.

Richmond, Va., March 28.—(Special.)—Miss Jennie Warren, the pretty seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. G. H. Warren, of Barton Heights, a suburb of this city, committed suicide this evening by taking strychnine. There was no apparent cause for the girl's rash act, as all of her home relations were congenial.

She was not in love and just before dying declared that in swallowing the drug she only yielded to an insane impulse, which she could not resist.

The poison was obtained in the young lady's home, where it had been kept for years, to use in the destruction of dogs.

Miss Jennie went home to lunch as usual and upon returning to school took a portion of the white powder in the presence of her schoolmates.

She then wrote a note to the teacher, asking to be excused on account of sickness, and sat on the steps until adjournment. Then, instead of accompanying her brother home, she went with the other children in an opposite direction, and took another dose of the strychnine, saying she meant to die or leave home.

An hour or two later she became ill and soon expired.

A "WITCH'S" FATE.

Her Husband Poured Oil Over Her and Then Set Her Ablaze.

Waterford, Ireland, March 28.—A most extraordinary case of murder, arising from superstition, was inquired into today by the special court of Clonmel, twenty-five miles from here. Ten persons were arraigned before the court charged with murdering a woman named Cleary, because they supposed her to be a witch. The prisoners included the murdered woman's husband and father. The evidence showed that Cleary, believing his wife bewitched, obtained a concoction from a herbalist of the neighborhood. Then, while the other prisoners held the unfortunate woman in bed, her husband forced the concoction down her throat.

After this the suffering woman was held over a fire and dreadfully seared until she declared in the name of God that she was not Cleary's wife. This torture was repeated on the following day, and in addition her husband knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, poured oil over her body, then lighted it and the woman burned to death in the presence of six male and two female relatives.

The prisoners, who were remanded, narrowly escaped lynching at the hands of the excited crowds in and about the courtroom and had to be removed to jail under the escort of a strong force of constabulary.

DOCTORING PAPER MONEY.

Counterfeiters Are Ingeniously Raising One Dollar Bills to $10.

Omaha, March 28.—Counterfeit bills have appeared in Omaha showing that sharpers know some chemical that removes the ink from the paper from which greenbacks are manufactured without injuring the paper. Then the crooks put in other figures, raising the amount tenfold. The First National bank received on Saturday one of the bills, and another was exhibited to the Merchants' National bank teller. Both had come from retailers. The bill at the First National is a $1 treasury note, payable in coin, of the series of 1886, and with the likeness of Stanton on one side. The other is a silver certificate of the 1880 series, on which appears the face of Martha Washington. Without the use of a glass to follow the ink stains in the fiber of the paper the only manner in which the spurious bills can be detected is by the vignettes on either side. This betrays its spurious origin, but affords no protection except to experts, who are aware that these likenesses do not appear on any bills of the denomination of $10.

A secret service agent yesterday said an alarming feature of the case is that chemicals are being used by this gang to remove the figures in the original. The fiber of the paper in use is supposed to be proof against this sort of manipulation. Probably two dozen figures must be removed in each bill handled and others substituted.

BIGELOW WAS INSANE.

Cause of the Double Tragedy in New York.

New York, March 28.—Investigation this morning set at rest all theories as to the cause of the double tragedy yesterday morning when John Bigelow, an actor, shot and killed Miss Amy Thill, an actress, in the Falk house, at No. 13 West Twenty-fourth street, and then turned the pistol upon himself and sent a bullet through his own right temple. Bigelow, as it was learned through one of his most intimate friends, had been in insane retreats at least five times within the last ten years, and there can be no doubt that the murder and suicide yesterday were caused by a sudden return of his insanity, brought on by the night of drinking and debauch that preceded it.

The last time Bigelow was in a lunatic asylum was in the fall of 1892, when he spent some time in a retreat at Hartford. He had also been several times in Bloomingdale. His insanity, in the belief of his friends, was the result of a severe attack of Roman fever, which he contracted when a two-year-old baby.

Coroner Fitzpatrick viewed the remains of the murdered woman and the suicide this morning, but has not yet decided when to hold an inquest.

NEGRO DESPERADO KILLED.

Officers Say They Intended to Cripple Him, but Fired Too High.

Fernandina, Fla., March 28.—W. H. Hill, a negro desperado, was shot and killed at Callahan today by Jesse Crews, section master. Last night Bill was beating his wife and abusing her father's family, for which he was arrested. He was placed in charge of a deputy sheriff from whom he escaped during the night, going to the point where he had been cutting ties. He returned to Callahan this morning uttering threats and armed with a Winchester. Deputy Sheriff J. D. Jacobs started with Crews to rearrest him. Hill retreated, threatening them. They pursued him over a mile and shot at him several times, intending to cripple him. The final shot struck him too high and killed him. When they reached Hill his cocked Winchester was grasped in his hand. County Judge Hall was wired to hold the inquest, but did not go as there is a justice of the peace at Callahan. The people of Callahan and vicinity are said to justify the killing, regarding Hill as a desperate character.

St. Louis Smallpox Report.

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—There is little abatement in the smallpox epidemic in this city. Eight new cases were reported yesterday and were removed to the pesthouse. There are now 108 cases of smallpox at quarantine, eleven of the patients being in such condition that their recovery is doubtful.

GOMEZ NOW IN CUBA

He Is at the Head of an Uprising at Au Principe.

HAVANA'S POPULATION ALL EXCITED

The Insurgents Have Proved Successful in Two Fights.

NEW SPANISH MINISTER IS COMING

He Goes First to Cuba to Learn All the Details of the Allianca Incident. Other Foreign News.

Tampa, Fla., March 28.—Passengers on this evening's steamer from Havana report that city at last in a state of excitement over the revolutionary movements. The efforts of the Cuban patriots to rise on February 29th proved futile in the city of Havana and the country immediately surrounding on account of the absence of General Sanguilly, but now they are organized under able leaders and may be expected to rise in arms at any moment.

Port au Prince is declared in a state of rebellion by the Spanish government, which makes four out of the five provinces of the island in a state of revolution.

The report that Maximo Gomez is in Cuba is confirmed, and he is now at the head of the uprising at au Principe. These passengers declare that so soon as it is officially known Gomez is at the head of the insurgent army, the whole island will rise en masse.

Two engagements were had—one at Bayamo and one at Holguin. Colonel Santicelcles was in command of the Spanish forces and Masso of the Cuban at the former place, and at the latter Garrich was in command of the Spanish and Miro of the Cuban. The insurgents were successful, and had not reinforcements arrived, Santo and his troops would have fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

The manifesto issued by the rebel leaders inviting Spaniards to espouse the Cuban cause, has succeeded in winning valuable support. Miro, who fought Garrich at Holguin, General Popa, General Estaban, Tamaya and Follanes y Tamaya, Colonel Lilens, aid to Tamaya, and many other chiefs of the Spanish forces in the last revolution, have joined the Cuban forces and are fighting for Cuban liberty.

On Saturday a battle was fought at Guanabano, and the Cubans defeated the Spaniards with heavy losses.

Robi is at the head of over 1,000 men. He was at Baira four days last week, and went from there to Los Negros. Two engagements occurred at Mansulo this week. Captain Guerra was in command of the Cuban and Colonel Avoiz of the Spanish forces. The latter was defeated with heavy losses, including two officers. When the 2,000 Spanish troops arrived Monday at Havana a portion of them were hurried off to Santiago inside of two hours. Two of the soldiers died on board ship and many more are sick. These passengers state positively that the insurgent troops pay cash for all they get to eat and wear in the towns and only take horses, saddles and arms. The negroes of the island are with the patriots, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

DE LOME IS COMING.

He Will Go to Havana to Learn of the Allianca Incident.

Madrid, March 28.—Depuy de Lome, the new minister to the United States, will sail for America on April 2d. He will go first to Havana to learn the details of the Allianca incident and will proceed thence to Washington. Premier Canovas del Castillo said in an intervew today:

"It is undeniable that the situation in Cuba is very serious. The government must use all means to maintain the integrity of the kingdom and crush the rebellion speedily and thoroughly.

"Seven thousand troops will start for Cuba tomorrow and 2,000 will be ready to follow them. In six months 20,000 more will be ready. Indeed, we are prepared to send 100,000 if need be, for we must end this struggle once for all."

The queen regent presided at a cabinet meeting called late this afternoon to consider Cuban affairs. The government has received the resignation of Captain General Callejas. The Spanish consul in Jamaica telegraphs that the expedition organized by the insurgent leader Maceo is expected to arrive off the coast at any time.

Private dispatches from Havana say that twenty-seven rebel chiefs, who took part in the late Cuban war, are acting in concert with Maceo to establish a provisional government, levy taxes and take other steps to organize fully against the Spanish force to be landed.

GENERAL CAMPOS WILL COMMAND.

He Is to Lead the Reinforcements to Cuba.

Madrid, March 28.—General Martinez de Campos has accepted a position to go to Cuba at the head of reinforcements which are to be sent there, and has declared that the moment he lands in Cuba he will proceed with operations designed to put down the revolt instanter. There is a great deal of irritation in official circles over the allegations that Americans are providing the insurgents with money, arms, etc. The government today forwarded $2,000,000 to Cuba. Troops are rapidly being concentrated at their respective ports of embarkation. Six large merchant steamers have been chartered for use as transports, and will sail from Cadiz, Valencia, Corunna and Santander with troops and war material some time between April 2d and 18th.

CROSSMAN GIVES IT THE LIE.

The Report That He Had Maceo on Board the Allianca.

Panama, March 28.—The Star and Herald publishes the report of an interview with Captain Crossman, of the steamship Allianca, in which he gives a flat denial to the story sent out from Havana about his having the insurgent Maceo on board and landing him at Sandy Hook. Captain Crossman expresses the wish that the pilot who was on board at the time could say whether or not the landing did take place at Sandy Hook. He took the pilot on board many hours before the ship reached Sandy Hook. The captain declares that he has not seen Maceo and does not know him.

Shipments of Arms to Insurgents.

Washington, March 28.—The state department has been recently advised that three shipments of arms have been made within the past few weeks from the United States to insurgents in Cuba. In one case arms were sent from Philadelphia to Savannah. They were transferred at that point to small fishing smacks of ten

or fifteen tons burden and carried to the east coast of Cuba to the province of Santiago de Cuba, which is the hot bed of the revolution. These fishing vessels are so small that they can hover about the shore until the coast is clear and then make a landing at any one of the scores of safe points. The administration, it is said, is doing all in its power to prevent the shipment of these contrabands of war, but it is claimed they are being made constantly.

The appointment of General Martinos Campos as commander-in-chief of the Spanish army in Cuba is regarded here as meaning a vigorous prosecution of the rebellion from this time. Campos is a stern old veteran of many wars and will use most repressive measures in order to check the growing tide of insurrection.

Watching the Pedro.

Key West, Fla., March 28.—The tug Pedro, Padre, Greenwood, arrived last night from St. Augustine. This is the tug that was under surveillance at Savannah, as it was suspected that she had arms for Cuba. She is on her way to Manzanillo, Cuba, and stopped here to have machinery repaired. Customs authorities are watching her to see that no arms are conveyed from here.

SECOND JAPANESE PROCLAMATION

About the Attempted Assassination of Li Hung Chang.

Washington, March 28.—A copy of the second official prescript (proclamation) issued by the emperor of Japan, on Sunday last, with reference to the attempted assassination of Li Hung Chang, was received at the Japanese legation this morning. It is as follows:

"Although China is actually at war with us, she sent an envoy, observing the due forms and ceremonies required by the law of nations, to negotiate peace, and we also appointed our plenipotentiaries to meet and confer with him at Shimonoseki, it being proper that we should, in accordance with established international usage and with due regard to the honor of the state extend to the Chinese envoy suitable treatment and protection, we especially directed competent authorities to neglect nothing to that end. We deeply regret that a miscreant has unfortunately appeared who has inflicted an injury upon the envoy. The offender, of course, will be punished by competent authorities according to law, without the least extenuation. We command officials and people to endeavor, by bearing more strongly our will in mind, to strictly guard against a recurrence of such outrages so as not to impair the honor and glory of the nation."

A Battle at Hai Chow.

London, March 28.—A Central News dispatch from Shanghai says on Sunday last the Japanese landed at Hai Chow, on the coast of the province of Kiang-Tsu, 170 miles northwest of Nanking. The Chinese opposed the landing, and 300 were killed in the fight. It is believed that the Japanese intend to march overland to Nanking, thus avoiding interference with the traffic of the Yang-tse-Kiang. This move will enable the Japanese to block the grand canal and prevent supplies from going through it to Peking. As their fleet holds the gulf of Pechili, this gives the Japanese two lines upon which to advance to Peking.

FRANCE'S ENCROACHMENTS.

The Subject of a Warm Debate in Parliament.

London, March 27.—Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett, conservative for Sheffield, opened an interesting debate in the commons this evening on Great Britain's relations to France in Africa. He moved a reduction of the foreign office estimates for the purpose. He first directed the attention of the house to the encroachments which the government permitted France to make upon Siam. In Africa France is still more active than in Asia, he said. She has sent out an expedition which was menacing the Upper Nile and was seizing African territories recognized as being within the British sphere of influence.

Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office, replied that Great Britain stood in such a position of trust in Egypt as to make the British and Egyptian spheres of influence cover the whole Nile waterway. The house ought to be careful about giving credence to the rumor that a French expedition had been sent to the Nile country to occupy the valley of the river. The foreign office had no reason to suppose that any French expedition either had been instructed to enter the Nile valley or had the intention to do so. He could not believe it possible, in the face of the fact that the British government's views were fully known to France. The advance of a French expedition under secret orders from the west side of Africa into territory subject to British claims whose rightfulness had been so long known, would be not only an inconsistent and unexpected act, but also an unfriendly one and would be regarded as such by the government. ("Hear! hear!")

WILL SETTLE BY ARBITRATION.

England Promises Not to Trespass Upon Venezuela.

New York, March 28.—A special cable dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, says that her dispute with England will be settled by arbitration. It is semi-officially stated, and England has given assurance, that there will be no more trespassing on Venezuelan property. President Crespo's energetic action against the French and Belgian ministers undoubtedly gave him popular support, but a reaction is now probable and outbreaks against him may not be long delayed.

GLOATED OVER IT.

A Turkish Soldier Gives an Account of the Massacre.

London, March 28.—The Daily News will print tomorrow a four-column account of the Sassoun massacres as narrated to its special correspondent by a Turkish soldier who shared in it. The soldier gloried in his deeds, and laughed over the worst acts of brutality. He was utterly untroubled by remorse, and said he would be delighted to join another similar expedition. The soldier declared that not fewer than 5,000 Armenians were slain, and, but for the coming of the mushir to stop the slaughter, the soldiers would have destroyed every Christian village in the Sassoun district, and not one Christian would have been left.

ASLEEP AT HIS POST.

A Workman Causes the Death of Six of His Comrades.

Buda-Pesth, March 28.—Six men were killed yesterday by the falling of a cage in a silver mine in Schemnitz, Hungary. The catastrophe was caused by neglect on the part of a workman who was guiding the cage in which the men were ascending the shaft. He had become exhausted from watching several nights at the bedside of his sick wife, and for a moment, fell asleep. When the cage reached the top of the shaft it was not stopped and broke from its fastening, falling with the men in it 200 feet into the pit. The workman who caused the accident has become insane.

An Engagement Announced.

Ottawa, Ont., March 28.—The engagement is announced of Hon. A. J. Majoribanks, aid-de-camp to the governor general, and brother of Lady Aberdeen, to Miss Mysie Brown, of Nashville, Tenn. Miss Brown is expected here next week on a visit to the government house.

Sinking of a Tug.

New York, March 28.—The tug boat Mary H. Packer, of the Lehigh Valley railroad, sank off Red Hook at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A telephone message received at the lighterage department of the Lehigh Valley railroad says the captain and crew were taken off the Packer and landed at Hoboken by a tug boat, whose name was not given.

IN MODEST BRONZE

That Is the Way Miss Bessie Stanton Says She Posed.

DETECTIVE TITUS WAS NOT ARTISTIC

Richard Croker Roasts Proprietor Pulitzer. Miss Davenport Now Rides a Wheel.

New York, March 28.—(Special.)—Living bronze statues, in the habiliments of contemporary American private life, posed in Jefferson market court yesterday. To keep them in countenance, as the cold light of legal inquiry was turned upon them, Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Casino, stood with them to maintain that he was an apostle of art, and not a man guilty of "willfully and wrongfully committing acts that outrage public decency."

There were two detectives, Titus and Rogers, who had been to the Casino with extra powerful opera glasses to catch impropriety undraped, and there was Maurice Meyer, attorney for the defendants, with a satchel loaded with bronzes, tights and other proofs that Miss Bessie Stanton, Perin Nahl and Otto Kohler have never appeared to the public in the natural condition suspected.

They Could Blush Unseen.

Justice Simms says he has never seen the living pictures of the stage, and it was not surprising that he took the people concerned in the suit into his private room, where everybody could blush unseen if the testimony should become too pointed.

Before the proceedings had gone far, even Truth felt that she would be out of place in the state in which she is popularly supposed to emerge from the well, and she hastily invested herself with a garment of quibbling contradictions, and reiterations that made her more at ease in the sharp atmosphere of forensic argument.

The case was evidently regarded as a serious one, and history, scriptural and profane, was bandied about with a familiarity that only just missed being contempt. One of the peculiar impressions given by the examination was that Eve was no more than a "Vestal Virgin"—at least on the Casino stage.

"Eve" in a Black Hat.

Miss Bessie Stanton wore a handsome black crepon dress, velvet cape and large black hat, and was entirely "up to date," from a Broadway point of view. She was the only woman in the room.

Titus, the detective, was the first witness, and said that he went to the Casino with Rogers last Thursday evening to look at the bronze statues officially. The men and women were sometimes nude, with the exception of trunks about their hips, he said. Then he explained that they were covered with "some kind of bronze paste, that looked like brass and glistened in the light." He stood about seventy-five feet from the stage, but he had a pair of strong opera glasses.

The detective had the opportunity of his life to exhibit his histrionic talent, for, at the request of Justice Simms, he stood up, with his hands above his head, and said that he was the "Vestal Virgin," as it was given at the Casino, except that the actress held "something that looked like a sieve or half a cheese box." Then he extended one arm, curved above his head, and held the other in front of him, and unblushingly declared himself to be "Eve."

A Realistic Statue.

Mr. Titus labored with the disadvantage of wearing a sack coat and striped trousers—otherwise his "Eve" was decidedly realistic.

The witness said he considered the "living pictures" more suggestive than the bronze statues, but that he thought anything nude was immodest. He did not consider bronze a covering any more than a coat of paint.

Mr. Meyer asked the court to discharge the defendants, because, first, the action complained of was not committed willfully and wrongfully; second, that it had not openly outraged public decency, and, third, that the testimony did not show that the figures were nude in any part. The motion was denied.

Miss Stanton's Sash.

Several artists testified that they did not consider the statuary immodest, and Bessie Stanton said she had posed as "Eve" and "Flora," and had worn drapery in each tableau. In one figure she wore a sash six inches wide.

Perin Nahl said he had exhibited the bronze statuary at church fairs in California, and no objection had been made. He put some bronze on Miss Stanton's hand, to show the justice how it was done.

At the end of the examination Justice Simms said:

"There has been some curious swearing, and there is perjury here somewhere. I do believe there has been a willful and wrong outrage of public decency, and I shall hold each of the defendants in $300 bail for trial in special sessions."

Croker on Pulitzer.

Just before sailing for Europe Mr. Richard Croker spoke very bitterly of Editor Pulitzer, of The World. He said:

"It has become the fashion of late years to speak of men who take active part in the political affairs of a city or state as bosses. That term can now no longer be applied to me, but there are other kinds of bosses who should come in for a great deal more criticism than they get, for they are infinitely more dangerous to the peace and well being of the community than the so-called political boss. The political boss, if such he becomes, in the proper sense of the term, can easily be relegated out of power by the people. They have him always at their mercy. The other kind of boss that I want to speak of is the newspaper boss, and we have in this city one of the most striking and brutal examples of this kind of bossism on the face of the world. In his sphere of action everything, the homes of men, the virtue of women, the graves of the dead, the honor of city, state and party, are all made tributary to one passion—money. Before his scheme of operations all must go down who oppose his views. The effect of his bossism upon the city is far more disastrous than the action of any political boss ever could be.

Will He Get Up a War?

"The man I refer to is, of course, Joseph Pulitzer. Isn't it time something was done in the way of 'reform' in his kind of journalism, a journalism that prostitutes honesty and makes sneaking, lying and perfidy objects of reward and applause? Every move he makes is with a view to sensationalism. He would embroil the nation in foreign complications and war if it would give his circulation agent additional opportunity to swear to a few more copies, no matter how much blood was spilt or how many families were rendered desolate. Drunkenness, wife beating, suicide and anarchy all find ready defense in the columns of his sheet. Why, it is not so long ago in a long series of articles this man practically advocated suicide as a remedy for the ills of life. The honest journals of the city told at that time how some poor weak-minded people followed Pulitzer's advice and killed themselves, but Pulitzer kept up his brutal advocacy for days and days.

"Suppose a so-called political boss so set himself against all the teachings of the Christian religion and of Christianity in general in this way, what would the people have said and what would the pulpits have said? Yet those same ministers who stood up in the pulpit and with rancor and spleen denounced me, and denounced others, for our political views and our alleged misdoings were silent while Pulitzer made his attack on Christianity and wooed people to their deaths to increase his circulation. Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. MacArthur and other politicians of the pulpit said never a word while all this was going on, just the same as they remain silent now when Pulitzer in his paper, according to his usual custom, is maligning families and prying into homes for secrets that will make sensations in his paper. Why don't these reformers of the kind I have mentioned turn some of their attention to this man and his wicked work?

A Chance for Ministers.

"Then, too, I find in the newspaper owned and dominated by this man, that he claims the American Sunday to be a failure. Now, why don't the ministers rise up and denounce him in their pulpits, as they have denounced me? Isn't there decency and honesty in their doctrine?

"Fake interviews and family scandals form the basis of Mr. Pulitzer's bossism. Had I been a member of the state senate or assembly at the time the Gerry whipping post bill came up for consideration I would have offered an amendment that would have included Pulitzer as one of the first objects for its attention. I never make any complaint of being attacked on the score of my political views, for I believe in them, and honest criticism never affects them. When a man, however, like Pulitzer attacks my wife and family, hounds me no matter where I go, has his sneaks almost peeping in at my chamber door, I think I have a right to object and to say my say. In politics Pulitzer is a democrat only when he can drive his knife into the party's back and turn the blade around in the vitals of the organization. I do not understand how the citizens of New York tolerate his hyena journalism. I cannot comprehend intelligent people feeding on the entrails of scandals he dishes up. He and his paper are a disgrace to journalism."

Governor Morton's Message.

Governor Morton's message urging the legislature to prompt passage of the bill for the reorganization of the police courts in this city, which he rightfully calls a measure "of the highest present importance," is hailed with delight by the reform and anti-Platt classes in New York. The governor also urges the speedy reorganization of the police department. He does not indicate which of the measures providing for reorganization he favors, but Senator Lexow claims that the governor's message is "an emphatic endorsement of his policy," and adds that his (Lexow's) police bills will be taken up Thursday for passage, although he is not prepared to say that they will be passed exactly in their present shape. On the other hand, Charles S. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of seventy, says that the governor's message is most opportune, and clearly indicates to his mind that he will veto the Lexow police bills if they are forced through the legislature. George L. Rives, Gustav Schwab and other members of the committee of seventy held similar views as to the significance of the governor's message. Meanwhile, arrangements for the Cooper Union mass meeting have been completed. The first mass meeting, held early in February, resulted in the speedy passage of the power of removal bill. It is expected that this meeting will deal a death blow to the Lexow bills.

Aldermen for Sunday Saloons.

Vice President Windolph submitted the following remarkable resolution at the meeting of the board of aldermen today:

"Whereas, At a mass meeting held at Cooper Union on the 14th of March a large number of societies, representing social, industrial and fraternal organizations with a joint membership of over 100,000 citizens, united in demanding of the legislature the passage of some measure that would enable the voters of this city to vote on the question of open or closed saloons and places of amusement on Sunday afternoons; and,

"Whereas, The committee appointed by said mass meeting has had a bill introduced in the legislature which provides for submitting said question to the people at the next general election and authorizes the board of aldermen, in the event of a favorable vote, to pass the necessary ordinance, carrying into effect the will of the people; therefore,

"Resolved, That we hereby endorse the said Cooper Union Sunday bill presented by Senator Cantor and Assemblyman Reinhardt as being in line with the principle of home rule, and we urge upon the legislature the speedy adoption of said measure."

When a vote was taken twenty-three aldermen voted in the affirmative. The following were excused from voting: Aldermen Olcott, Hall, Ware, Randall and Woodward.

Two Beauties on Wheels.

Miss Fanny Davenport was seen on a wheel the other day in company of "Too Much Johnson," otherwise known as William Gillette, who writes his own plays and acts them. I was positively unable to decide whether Miss Davenport had on bloomers or not. Gillette wore something like them. He rode one of the high wheels. He likes to go high up, where there is more air. Mr. Goff rides a low wheel because he does not like to go higher up. Miss Davenport's wheel was one of the strongest in use, and really carried its precious freight in the handsomest style. She is less disposed to embonpoint that Lillian Russell, and her adipose tissue is more evenly distributed. She is taller and more graceful. As she succeeds in whatever she undertakes, being a woman of determined will and bold resolution, she is bound to become one of the most expert riders in the league. We may not be surprised to hear of her joining Pauline Hall in a tour of Europe on a wheel.

Cameron in the West.

Senator Dubois, of Idaho, said to a reporter in the Fifth Avenue hotel today: "I think, at present, the west is almost unanimously in favor of the nomination of Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, as the republican candidate for president. Senator Teller would make a splendid candidate, but he is too far west. Senator Cameron is a strong republican; he is for protection to American industries; he lives in a protection state, and, above all, he is for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. He will have the support of all the western states at the national convention, and his nomination is among the probabilities."

MOVING SLOWLY IN THE MATTER.

Manitoba's Legislature and the Catholic School Order.

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 28.—The Manitoba legislature will not deal at present with the parochial schools mandate from Ottawa, as it has been decided by Premier Greenway to adjourn the house till May 9th. The decision of the government to adjourn the legislature comes as a surprise to those not in the confidence of the executive, as the general impression was that the house would proceed with the consideration of the remedial order today or tomorrow.

A member of the cabinet was asked what the object of the government was in moving for adjournment. His reply was that the remedial order on schools was too important a matter, involving, as it does, great vital issues, to be dealt with precipitately by the house. During the recess the government will have the required opportunity of studying out the situation, and take advice from leading constitutional authorities respecting the status of the legislature in the premises.

Premier Greenway is expected to make a statement to the legislature.

TO WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Successful Candidates for Cadetships at the Military Academy.

Washington, March 28.—The following candidates from the south have passed successfully the examinations for cadetship in West Point Military academy. They will enter the academy in June next. Robert C. Fay, Eufaula, Ala.; Levert Coleman, Huntsville, Ala.; H. A. Roberts, Savannah, Ga.; E. P. Peyton, Columbus, Miss.; C. Still, Senatobia, Miss.; S. T. Ansell, Currituck Courthouse, N. C.; J. C. Rhea, Strawn, Tex.; C. O. Romeyn, Fort McPherson, Ga.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and thus cures the disease.

IT BEGAN WITH CARDS

Not Poker Hands, but Newspaper Articles Over Signatures.

THEN WOOD CUT LLOYD ELEVEN TIMES

Wood Secured His Shotgun, but Didn't Pull the Trigger—News from Alabama.

Selma, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—About 6 o'clock this afternoon M. L. Wood, chairman of the city democratic executive committee, walked around to the store of David Lloyd, a prominent populist, and a fight ensued. Wood struck Lloyd and cut him eleven times in the head.

Lloyd went into his store and got his shotgun, which was loaded with nine buckshot in each barrel which he had prepared for Wood, expecting a fight, but did not use it.

Wood recommended Lloyd as an inspector in the coming election and he was appointed, but refused to act. The following, published in The Journal of this afternoon, caused the fight:

"Will you kindly give space to the following: The only result that can follow will be that the two gentlemen appointed will select a negro to act in Lloyd's place, most probably a yellow negro—a half breed.—(M. L. Wood, in Selma Times.) I could not afford, without too great a sacrifice of self-respect, to enter into a newspaper controversy with M. L. Wood, therefore, in answer to his covert insult in the above, I would suggest that he perhaps would fill the requirements he has outlined above, and the 'two other gentlemen' could not do better than select him to act in my place. My letter, as published in yesterday's Journal, was addressed to the mayor and council of the municipality of Selma, and ended that matter. I. J. LLOYD."

The fight has caused considerable excitement in the city, but no further trouble is anticipated.

Suicided by Jumping Into a Well.

Selma, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—News of the suicide of James Smyley, of Pleasant Hill, last night about 9 o'clock by jumping into a well was received here today. He made an attempt about a week ago to jump into this same well, but was prevented from doing so. He was mentally unbalanced by financial reverses and was brooding over his misfortunes. Mr. Smyley was about sixty-five years old.

WILL BE AN EVANGEL.

Captain Kolb Will Lecture on Politics in McKinley's State.

Montgomery, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—It is stated here that Captain R. F. Kolb will go to Ohio next week and spend perhaps a month, making speeches through that state.

Politics will be his topic, it is stated, and he will not fail to tell all about the alleged corruption in Alabama's political methods. One of his speeches will be delivered at Canton, O., the home of Governor McKinley, but whether he will advocate the nomination of McKinley for the presidency is not known.

It will be remembered that Captain Kolb is a believer in a protective tariff.

Tell the Old Soldiers.

Montgomery, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—The last legislature passed an act extending the time in which applicants who are entitled to the benefits of the act for the relief of confederate soldiers and widows who failed through sickness or ignorance to take advantage of its provisions, are permitted to file their applications for such relief. Such applications may therefore be filed until June 1, 1895. This will be, perhaps, the last chance the old soldiers and soldiers' widows will have to get some little reward from the state and it would be a great kindness for such Alabamians as know of any deserving survivors to remind them of the recent act.

A Steamship on Fire.

Mobile, Ala., March 28.—Fire in the bunkers of the British steamship Verax, Captain McDowell, now loading cotton at the upper wharf for Bremen, was announced today. It has been smoldering for the past five days and began even before the vessel reached this port. Captain McDowell thinks the sun's heat continually on the port side raised gases in the bunkers, which ignited. The work of emptying the bunkers began yesterday and ended this morning. A survey has been ordered, but it is not thought that the plates are damaged.

WILL SEND AN EXHIBIT.

The Alabama Commercial Association Meets in Birmingham Tuesday.

Birmingham, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—The meeting of the Alabama Commercial Association, to be held here on next Tuesday, continues to grow in interest throughout the state.

The delegations already heard from are sufficient to render the meeting a splendid success. The Commercial Club delegation held a preliminary meeting on yesterday in the rooms of the club and discussed feasibility and practibility of several plans, but there was a marked absence of anything that would produce a sectional feeling in the meeting. The efforts of the entire delegation will be to make it a representative state exhibit to the Cotton States and International exposition, and whatever plan may be matured will have the entire state in view of this, all can be assured.

The delegation are sanguine that the objects and purposes of the meeting will be fully accomplished.

The following are the Anniston delegation, notice of their coming was sent in to the secretary this morning:

H. B. Cooper, of Anniston pipe works; A. L. Tyler, Jr., E. L. Tyler & Co., F. W. Jones, of Anniston Cordage Company; J. B. Gordins, of Anniston Manufacturing Company; W. A. Davis, of Anniston City Land Company.

TERROR AT BOCAS

On Account of a Report That the Insurgents Were Coming.

Mobile, Ala., March 28.—A letter to The Register from Bocas del Toro, the scene of the recent Garza raid and death of that leader, says that on March 18th a great scare prevailed there owing to reports that the place was about to be attacked again by the insurgents. The populace barricaded themselves in their houses and the troops seized their arms, but nothing happened. Nevertheless, so great was the alarm that four-fifths of the population, later in the day, took refuge on the small islands opposite Bocas.

Captain Ortiz has been promoted to lieutenant colonel.

His Resignation Was Accepted.

Eufaula, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—At a meeting of the city board of education held this evening at 5 o'clock, Professor W. A. Montgomery, assistant principal and teacher of the highest grade in the Sanford street school, tendered his resignation, which was accepted. The action on Professor Montgomery's part was quite a surprise, and grew out of a difference of opinion between himself and the principal. The board will use every effort to supply his place immediately.

A Gallant ex-Confederate Dead.

Birmingham, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—Colonel James H. Lewis died at his residence on Highland avenue last night, aged sixty-one years. Colonel Lewis had been ill for some time, but very few of his friends knew that his illness had assumed a serious character. Colonel Lewis was a native of Marshall county, Tennessee. He was colonel of the First Tennessee confederate cavalry and went through the war with much distinction. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Tennessee in 1870, and represented his county in the legislature. Colonel Lewis was one of Tennessee's most distinguished lawyers and practiced his profession in that state until his removal to Birmingham about two years ago, since which time he has given much of his time to winding up his affairs in Tennessee. The funeral took place at the family residence, 2124 Highland avenue, at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

All Want the Girls' School.

Montgomery, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—There is a good deal of rivalry in the state over the location of the industrial school for girls, which was provided for by the last legislature. Citizens' meetings have been held in probably a dozen cities and towns in the state for the purpose of taking steps looking to the securing of the school. As a result, the rivalry has already become spirited, and considerable interest is felt in the result.

Mrs. L. F. Dowdell Dies Suddenly.

Tuskegee, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—Mrs. Arcadia Dowdell, wife of Rev. L. F. Dowdell, of the Alabama conference, died here yesterday. She was apparently in good health until dinner time, but was taken ill at the table and passed away in a few hours.

Re-elected the Chaplains.

Montgomery, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—The state convict board today re-elected Rev. Evan Nicholson, of Jefferson, and Rev. Washington, colored, of Tuscaloosa, chaplains respectively of the white and colored state convicts.

The Lizzie Ells Sunk.

Montgomery, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—News reached here today of the sinking of the two-masted schooner, Lizzie M. Ells, at Santa Marta, on the Florida coast. She has been plying between Mobile and Florida ports for several years.

Blaze at Birmingham.

Birmingham, Ala., March 28.—The residence of W. S. Lovell, Jr., on Underwood hill, South Highlands, burned at midnight, causing a loss of $9,000; insurance, $7,000. Others boarding in the house lost effects to the value of $1,500. The barking of a dog in the yard aroused Mr. E. H. Defuniact, an inmate, and he thereby discovered the flames in time to arouse everybody. Had it not been for the dog, some of them would have been cremated, as the house was ablaze all over the top at the time.

ALL THE EVIDENCE IN.

Argument Will Be Begun in the Sensational Spurr Case Today.

Nashville, Tenn., March 28.—(Special.)—Evidence in the case of Marcus A. Spurr, on trial for false certification of Dobbins & Dazey's checks while president of the defunct Commercial National bank, was completed today, and argument will occupy all of tomorrow.

Ex-Cashier Frank Parterfield, now serving a term in Kings county prison, New York, was a witness on the important matter of Spurr's knowledge, when he certified the large checks of Dobbins & Dazey, that their account was already heavily overdrawn.

Parterfield said that he had told Mr. Spurr the account of Dobbins & Dazey was overdrawn, but, on the day before the failure of the bank, he was called before the board of directors at a meeting held where C. D. Berry and John Caruthers' law office is now situated, and told them that he alone was responsible for the wrecking of the bank, and that he had betrayed their confidence. Witness said, after the failure of the bank, he imbibed freely of whisky, and also took small doses of morphine, but denied ever trying to commit suicide.

He remembered making a written statement at the instance of Mrs. Taylor, Mr. M. C. Reynolds taking it down, and that it was subsequently destroyed by the attorneys who had charge of the case.

Witness could not remember whether he told Mrs. Taylor that Spurr was as ignorant of the condition of the bank as his little child was. He remembered having had several conversations with Mrs. Taylor, but could not remember what transpired.

COTTON GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Addresses Made by Prominent Men. Appeals for Decreased Acreage.

Waco, Tex., March 28.—The convention of Texas cotton growers opened this morning with 150 delegates in attendance. E. S. Peters, president for Texas of the American Cotton Growers' Protective Association, made an address and was made chairman.

J. M. Moller, of Galveston, read a paper urging better compressing and baling methods.

C. H. Botsford, of New York, also read a paper on the same subject and argued for a cylindrical shaped bale and the new Bessonnette process of compress.

Hon. Hector D. Lane, of Alabama, president of that state's association, made a long address in which he stated that the present rise in cotton was due to the effeort to deceive farmers into planting a large acreage. He appealed strongly for a decrease of acreage. Five hundred replies from farmers, dealers, ginners and seed men were canvassed and showed a decrease of 29 per cent on acreage this year. An appeal was issued to farmers urging a smaller acreage and detailing the benefits. The opinion of the delegates is that the convention will have little effect on the Texas crop bcause of its late date but all advices indicate a general reduction of 20 per cent. The programme of the convention was curtailed and it adjourned sine die tonight.

BALTIMORE CONFERENCE

Of the Southern Methodist Church. Yesterday's Proceedings.

Washington, March 28.—The second day's session of the Baltimore annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, opened this morning with 156 delegates present, an addition of fifteen over yesterday. The report of the board of missions was read. It showed that the foreign demand for missionary workers had increased 50 per cent. It favored missionary extension and recommended immediate steps for the mobilization and correlation of missionary forces.

The report of Secretary William W. Smith, of the board of education, showed that 179 schools and colleges were under the control of the church and those represented $6,023,042 invested capital.

Rev. W. G. Eggleston, of Middletown, Va., who has been in the Baltimore conference for fifty-eight years, was placed on the superannuated list.

NINNY TRUE TO HIS NAME.

He Was Captured Yesterday and Confessed to Safe Cracking.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 28.—(Special.)—The police today captured John Ninny, a negro wanted on a charge of blowing some four or five safes that have been cracked in Knoxville, during the past month.

Ninny confessed to having been on three of the four jobs, and named the pals implicated with him. He was sent to jail to await a hearing. Ninny is an old offender, having been in the workhouse numerous times, and having also served a term in the pen for larceny.

The police have been diligently at work since the first safe blowing, but not until recently did they obtain a clew. One safe was cracked just opposite the city hall.

Surveying the Road.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 28.—(Special.)—Work was begun today on the survey of the best road to encircle Knoxville. This is part of a scheme of Colonel Albert E. Boone to build a road from Jellico, Tenn., via Knoxville, to Port Royal, S. C. It is to be known as the Ohio, Knoxville and Tidewater railroad. Mr. Boone is now engaged in speaking at various towns on the line of the proposed road to arouse interest and secure country aid in the way of subscriptions for stock.

HE WAS ACQUITTED

Hyatt's Slayer Found Not Guilty at 12:30 This Morning.

THE TRIAL WENT ON DAY AND NIGHT

Eloquent and Convincing Speeches Were Made by All the Attorneys—Judge Griggs Charged Ably.

Fort Gaines, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—The trial of McAllister was resumed promptly at 8 o'clock this morning. The prosecution had a number of witnesses called, but, after a consultation, to the surprise of all, both sides announced closed and preparation for the speaking was made.

Judge Griggs had every available space in the courthouse filled with seats in his efforts to accommodate the largest crowd ever assembled in the building, and notwithstanding the jam, perfect order was preserved.

Colonel W. C. Worrill opened for the state in a fine presentation of the evidence as made out by the state. His effort was clear and dispassionate, but forceful and telling. Colonel Rambo, for the defense, consumed about an hour and a half in showing the evidence as he viewed it and sought to show, first, that Hyatt was not seated, but standing, when shot and that the bullet's course was very liable to deflect in any direction. He also touched in a lengthy manner upon the pistol found on the floor. In fact, Colonel Rambo's effort was directed entirely to the evidence, while Colonel Wilson ably assisted him in discussing the same. Colonel Wilson made a fine speech. Colonel Hammond, however, on the side of the defense, discussed the law applicable and applied it to the testimony from his point of view. On the side of the state, after Colonel Worrill, Solicitor General Sheffield spoke. His argument covered the points in a logical and forceful manner. Colonel Dupont Guerry made the speech of the day. He was clear and convincing in much of his effort and appealed to the opposition to correct him if he exceeded his limit in any way in discussing the evidence. What effect it will have upon the jury remains to be seen.

At 9:20 o'clock p. m. Colonel Guerry concluded his argument and immediately thereafter Judge J. M. Griggs charged the jury.

His charge was written out in full. It was a masterly presentation of the law and has been highly complimented as being fair as well as lucid. At 10 o'clock the jury retired to their room and as yet no verdict has been rendered.

12:30 a. m.—The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

SAY IT DID NOT PASS.

The Assignment Bill Passed in North Carolina Has Aroused Feeling.

Raleigh, N. C., March 28.—(Special.)—The best authorities here agree that it will require a month at least to ascertain the legality of the assignment act passed by the late legislature.

Telegrams and letters are pouring in, these coming from a number of states, asking if such a bill really passed. Ed Chambers Smith, a leading lawyer, says it is the most infamous act passed in twenty-five years.

It is claimed that there is evidence that the bill never really passed, but was stamped by the clerks as passed.

An assignment bill was discussed in the senate and was defeated by a large majority, yet it was far less objectionable than the bill which is causing such a stoppage of business in the state. There has been much talk of a special session of the legislature to secure the repeal of this obnoxious act.

Governor Carr was interviewed this evening by The Constitution correspondent on this question. He said:

"It is a matter for the governor and his council. The council cannot act without the call of the governor. There seems to be a sentiment with those who came in contact with the last legislature not to have it assemble in Raleigh again. The constitution limits a special session to twenty days."

The governor is required to lay the matter of the call before the council and if the latter decides adversely he is powerless to have the legislature assemble. There will probably be no special session.

The Southern Cotton Mills.

Greensboro, N. C., March 28.—Messrs. David Truebel of Bridgeport, Conn., and Allen Tenney of Providence, R. I., cotton mill owners, are in North Carolina prospecting this week, with a view to investing in the mill business here.

The big cotton mill to be erected near Gadsden, Ala., by the Dwight Manufacturing Company, is well under way, and it is the intention to have it completed in June next. The main building will be 130x500 feet and four stories high.

J. L. McMillan has been elected president of a company which will soon build a cotton mill in Robeson county, North Carolina.

Eleven or twelve thousand new spindles are to be added to the equipment of the Henderson, Ky., cotton mills, and other new machinery added, all to cost $100,000. The plant will then have 36,00 or 37,000 spindles.

Sixteen new broad looms and other machinery will be added to the plant of the Old Kentucky woolen mills at Louisville, Ky.

Several of the North Carolina and South Carolina cotton mills are now exporting goods to Denmark via Charleston, S. C., direct.

Five new cotton mills are to be built at Greenville, S. C., during the present year. Most of the capital will be furnished by local and southern capitalists. Some northern money will also be invested in them.

The Mammoth Springs Manufacturing Company, of Mammoth Springs, Ark., will soon double the capacity of its plant, making the annual output of cloth three million yards.

Twenty per cent of the stock of the F. W. Poe Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, S. C., has been paid in, and work on the new mill will begin in about sixty days.

It has been decided that the new mill to be built at Walhalla, S. C., shall cost $75,000. Twenty per cent of the stock already subscribed has been called for by the secretary, and work will soon begin.

The Riverside cotton mills on the Dan river, near Danville, Va., have completed the extensive additions which have been going on for several months, and the machinery is now being placed. This company has a capital of $1,900,000, $1,000,000 of which is preferred stock, the other common. Last year it paid a dividend of 10 per cent on both.

Witnesses Are Unwilling to Testify.

Columbia, S. C., March 28.—(Special.)—True bills were brought in in most of the dispensary cases today. Witnesses do not come forward readily and bench warrants have been sworn out. There were two acquittals in Richland county court today of appeal cases. The Aughtry case which is exciting considerable interest has been set for Monday.

The Lloyds after a sharp contest have been granted a license to do business in South Carolina by Comptroller Norton. The state agent and the Southeastern Tariff Association are having it lively.

DESCENDED FROM BOONE.

A Kinsman of the Kentucky Pioneer Commits Suicide.

New Orleans, March 28.—Moraski Daniel Boone, son of the proprietor of the Daniel Boone hotel, of this city, committed suicide at about 11 o'clock tonight by shooting himself through the brain. He was only twenty-three years of age, and at the time he committed the rash act he is said to have been crazed with whisky. No reason is given further than this for his willful self-destruction. The suicide was a descendant of the great and historical Daniel Boone, whose name is known in every household by reason of his many adventures among the Italians. Moraski Boone also is said to have inherited quite a considerable pluck that was accorded to his courageous progenitor.

WAS A FAMOUS SPY.

Death of James Keelan at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., March 28.—James Keeland, one of the most famous spies of the confederate army—the only one whom President Davis and his cabinet trusted with important secrets—died at the city hospital in this city last night. Of late years Keelan lived by his wits and was recognised as a broken-down gambler. He began his career as a paper carrier, and while a mere boy began serving the confederacy by transferring mail from Missouri to Memphis. He was captured and condemned to be shot early in the war, but managed to escape. He next blossomed out as a spy. At one time he was wealthy, but died penniless and will be buried as a pauper.

London, March 28.—The Dowager Duchess Buccleuch died at Slough this morning.

DUKE CIGARETTES

MADE FROM High Grade Tobacco AND ABSOLUTELY PURE

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

POSITIVELY CURED BY THESE LITTLE PILLS. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation. Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Very small; easy to take; no pain; no griping. Purely Vegetable. Sugar Coated.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

Beware of Imitations and Ask for CARTER'S and see you get C-A-R-T-E-R-'S.

ALUMINITE WALL PLASTER is the best on earth.

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...e Dowager Duchess ... ngh this morning.

MR. M'GOLBRICK DEAD

Heart Failure Was the Immediate Cause of His Death.

HE WAS A PROMINENT MACON CITIZEN

Firemen Suffer from the Efforts of Council to Economize—News and Gossip in Various Fields.

Macon, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—Hon. John G. McGolrick, one of the most popular citizens of Macon, died today, at noon, at his residence in this city, at the corner of First and Pine streets.

His death carries deep regret among all classes. He was ill several weeks with dropsy, and his demise was no surprise.

At the time of his death the deceased was a member of the board of county commissioners and also a police commissioner. His term as county commissioner had two more years to run, and his term as police commissioner would have expired next December.

Mr. McGolrick was at one time an alderman of the city some years ago. He was a well-known engineer on the Southwestern railroad, but he retired from the road and entered the retail grocery business, at which he was very successful. His wife and three children survive him. The funeral services will be held on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence. He was a member of Central City lodge, Knights of Pythias, and the members will attend the funeral.

Though Mr. McGolrick's death was expected the end came more suddenly than was anticipated. Today he sat up in bed and talked to those around him. His wife gave him a little toddy. He swallowed it and in a moment he was dead. Heart disease was the immediate cause of his sudden taking off.

Police First, Now Firemen.

The Constitution has already stated that orders have been promulgated that each policeman of the city must be suspended thirty days and each lose his salary of $65 for that time on the score of economy. Now the firemen are in for a share of the retrenchment. Today Chairman E. A. Wilson, of the fire commission, was notified by Chairman Willingham, of the fire committee of the city council, that one man would have to be dropped from each of the companies of the fire department, otherwise the department would exceed by $1,200 the amount appropriated this year for the expenses of the department. Chairman Wilson is much opposed to the reduction, because it will cripple the efficiency of the department.

Delegates to Atlanta.

The E. S. Jones post of the Grand Army of the Republic has elected the following delegates to the annual encampment of the departments of Georgia and South Carolina, which meets in Atlanta on April 6th: Commander W. W. Brown, Past Commander G. B. Petit, Past Commander W. W. DeHaven and Senior Vice Commander Harry Burns.

The post also made arrangements for the decoration of the federal soldiers' graves, 13,702 in number, at Andersonville. A distinguished American citizen will be invited to deliver the memorial address. A requisition will be made on the Sons of Veterans of Massachusetts for several thousand flags in addition to those furnished last year. A flag will be placed on each grave. The Sons of Veterans have asked to have a standing order with the E. S. Jones post to furnish free of all cost all necessary flags for decorating the graves at Andersonville. The graves and cemetery at Andersonville are under the special care of the E. S. Jones post, of Macon.

His Recovery Is Doubtful.

The condition of Rev. J. B. Burke is considered very critical tonight. He is unconscious and one side is paralyzed.

In the Macon Courts.

In the city court in the case of Watson vs. the Macon and Indian Springs railway, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

The suit of John T. Morman vs. the Central railroad for $15,000 damages for injuries, received by being run over by a train at Bay St. Crossing, is being heard before Special Examiner Tally, of the United States court.

The Commercial bank of Cedartown was today allowed a rehearing by Judge Speer in its suit against the Central railroad.

Newsy Notes.

The stockholders of the Macon Fire Insurance Company have re-elected the old officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Mrs. Elizabeth Leonard died last night at her residence on Hawthorne street. The remains will be taken to Milledgeville tomorrow morning for burial.

The second trial of Mrs. George Ring and probably not take place until the June term of the city court.

Grand Secretary A. N. Wolihin and Grand Lecturer W. A. Wolihin left for Dalton this morning to attend an important meeting of Royal Arch Masons. The degree will be conferred on a number of candidates, after which an elegant banquet will be served.

Chief of Police Butner has returned from the annual convention of chiefs of police and sheriffs of Georgia, held at Gainesville. An important adjourned convention of the chiefs and sheriffs will be held in Macon in August. The officials will be well entertained here.

The papers in the bill of exceptions mandamus case of Massenburg vs. the county commissioners will be sent to Atlanta on Saturday. It is not known when the supreme court will hear the case, but it will probably be soon.

Mr. Julius A. Bunney, a well known insurance man of Atlanta, is in the city.

Si Basch, of Savannah, the well known Central railroad detective, is in the city investigating the case of a negro who was arrested by deputy sheriffs, charged with stealing three cases of shoes out of a Central car while in transit. The goods were thrown out of the car near Gordon and then brought in a wagon to Bibb county. There are several negroes implicated in the theft.

Georgia Quincy Granite Company of Macon has closed $25,000 of paving contracts in New Orleans.

Mr. Howell Harris will give an "at home" on Friday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Harris.

Mr. T. B. Felder, one of Atlanta's able and popular attorneys, passed through Macon this evening en route home from Tennille, where he had been on important legal business.

A whistle vender named James R. Segall, who has been in the city several days, was given a summons to appear at the recorder's court this morning for disorderly conduct, in that he whistled suggestive tunes when young ladies were passing by. "Whistling Willie" failed to appear at court, and the inference is he has left the city.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will meet in a few days to elect delegates to the state convention, which meets in Savannah from April 25th to 30th.

Judge Hardeman will go to Perry next week to hold Houston superior court.

If relief cannot be obtained from the Central railroad in the shape of better facilities and better handling of naval stores at Savannah, a committee, consisting of J. L. Farie, Walter Coney, J. McNeill, W. C. Powell and F. F. Jones, from the Savannah board of trade, will visit Macon to appeal to Judge Speer to have the trouble remedied.

Charley Pearson, the popular young dry goods man, will probably be a candidate for alderman from the first ward to succeed Juhan, resigned.

KILLED WITH A STICK.

James Goodwin Hits J. J. Conwell on the Head and It Results Fatally.

Carnesville, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—J. J. Conwell and Jim Goodnim engaged in a fight, in this county, near Royston. They were separated and Goodnim got a stick and struck Conwell on the head with it, from which wound he died. They were hands engaged in work at a sawmill owned by J. S. Campbell. Both the parties come from South Carolina.

The deceased was a man of a family. He had a wife and nine children. The man who did the killing is a young man of some twenty years. He has been arrested and is now in jail awaiting a trial at the superior court, which is now in session. There are two other felonies for trial—that of James Sanders, burglary, and John Simpson, colored, murder. The indications now are that all the cases will be tried during the week and that the court will last until Saturday night.

WAYCROSS INDIGNANT

Over a Story Sent to the Press—Truth of the Matter.

Waycross, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—An indignation meeting of the influential citizens was held here tonight and the subjoined resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, There has appeared in The Savannah Morning News and The Atlanta Constitution, in their issues of March 28th, a communication from Waycross, headed 'McDonald's Downfall;' and,

"Whereas, Said articles are absolutely untrue, both in letter and in spirit; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the citizens of Waycross in mass meeting assembled, first, That we denounce the author of said communication as a coward and a slanderer. Second, that we call upon The Morning News and The Constitution to publish these resolutions and to furnish to the secretary of the meeting the name of the author of the objectionable communication, that fit and proper punishment may be meted out to him, and, third, that The Waycross Herald be furnished with a copy of these resolutions with a request that they be published. H. MURPHY, Chairman.

"E. H. MYERS, "Secretary."

The story of the affair has not been correctly reported, and this correspondent heartily concurs in the above resolution.

Some time ago Professor R. L. McDonald, superintendent of the Waycross graded school, was practicing in vocal music, and as the school was preparing for a concert, practicing became general in the school. Miss Jennie Marshall, the daughter of the late Rev. K. M. Marshall, whose family rank is the best, played a piano accompaniment to Professor McDonald's singing, and the professor was a welcome guest in the Marshall home. The young lady's mother and brother were present during these practicing hours and Professor McDonald's conduct was blameless. Later on Professor McDonald complained of being ill and was unable to practice music. In a very courteous note, conspicuous only for its length, Miss Marshall regretted that the professor's health interfered with the concert practice and assured him that she sympathized with him in his illness, adding that she appreciated his help in her practice.

That was all that was said. Mrs. McDonald, the wife of the professor—who has been married six or seven years—has, on several occasions during her married life, exhibited signs of insane jealousy. A month ago Professor McDonald received Miss Marshall's note, and, of course, as it contained nothing that he regarded as private, he did not conceal it. His wife picked up the note, and without noting its contents, her eye caught sight of the signature. The lady became wild with excitement and the demon was awakened, and it is alleged she fought her husband.

There had been no clandestine meetings between the professor and Miss Marshall. After the scrap between the professor and his wife the affair came to the ears of the young lady's brother, S. A. Marshall, and he conferred with McDonald and his wife.

Mrs. McDonald then discovered that she had misconstrued the note and then defended her husband. The affair became whispered about and ugly rumors that were absolute falsehoods became current. As the rumors passed from lip to lip they became largely exaggerated.

In view of these rumors, though they were groundless, the board of education saw proper to request Professor McDonald to resign. At a meeting of the board Monday night the resignation was tendered and accepted. Professor McDonald was not threatened and he was not requested to leave the city. He left of his own accord.

BACK TO THE METROPOLIS.

Proprietor Pulitzer Leaves Jekyl Island Saturday—Seymour May Go.

Brunswick, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—H. W. Seymour, former editor of The Chicago Herald, who was let out in the recent consolidation with The Times, passed through Brunswick today en route to Jekyl island to see Proprietor Pulitzer of The New York World. The purpose of this visit is not known, but speculation has it that Seymour is after a responsible place on The World.

Proprietor Pulitzer will leave Jekyl for New York Saturday evening. His stable of six horses were shipped north today. In a conversation at Jekyl clubhouse today he stated that his eyesight showed no improvement and he had about given up hope. He said that he was on Jekyl to enjoy quiet and rest from all disturbance and did not want to be rushed into print.

His rent for the cottage he has occupied for two months is $1,500. He intends to erect before next season a cottage that will eclipse any now on the grounds in point of magnificence.

The course of The World is directed daily by telegrams sent by him from Jekyl and nothing important is handled until he passes on it. One day's telegraph tolls directing the matter to be handled in one issue cost him $30 and his daily tolls are enormous.

Brunswick's School Appropriation.

The city council has appropriated 4,500 to aid the schools. This, with $7,000 appropriated by the county commissioners, will put Glynn's board of education out of debt and pay all the teachers the back salaries due them. Council has also accepted the sewerage system from contractors and held back $10,000 as guarantee of perfect working.

W. A. Jeter, formerly of Macon, wants to put in an electric street railway in Brunswick and has applied for five years exemption from taxation. It will be given him.

'TWAS HER THIRD ATTEMPT.

Miss Naomi Wilkes Eloped to Marry the Man of Her Choice.

Tweed, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—A sensational Gretna-Green affair occurred here this week. The courtship was of hardly a week's duration. The participants in the escapade were Miss Naomi Wilkes and Mr. William Branch. Miss Wilkes is a pretty girl of fifteen, and the daughter of a well-to-do farmer. Learning that Mr. Wilkes was strenuously opposed to him paying attention to the girl, Branch communicated through this young lady's cousins. They made frequent visits to the Wilkes homestead, and kept her advised of Branch's intentions.

Mr. Wilkes went to town. Branch was there, too, for the sole purpose of obtaining his marriage certificate. By adroit work, and without arousing the suspicions of Mr. Wilkes, he secured the necessary license. Observing that Mr. Wilkes was busy trading, and the opportunity was ripe to win the prize, if time was taken by the forelock, he hastened home, and, procuring the assistance of Miss Ricks, his cousin, both proceeded near the Wilkes residence. A boy was sent in to apprise the young lady of the plan of operations. Taking what clothes she had prepared for the elopement, she cautiously slipped out of the front door, and concealed them in a pile of boards. A few minutes later she walked out where her lover and Miss Ricks were waiting, and proceeded to the house of the latter. Parson White tied the knot.

Two years ago the same girl attempted to elope twice with another young man, but was frustrated each time. The unfortunate fellow is keeping two marriage certificates as mementos of the past.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

BLACK TO WATSON

The Discussion Is Over the Time for the Election.

BLACK SAYS IT'S WITH THE GOVERNOR

He Takes Exception to Some of Watson's Quotations—The Argument Is Probably Concluded.

Augusta, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—Following is Major Black's reply to Mr. Watson:

"Augusta, Ga., March 27.—Hon. Thomas E. Watson, Thomson, Ga. Dear Sir—Yours of the 25th instant was received yesterday afternoon. The brevity of my reply of the 23d instant was not prompted by any disposition to treat yours of the 22d instant with other than due attention. I thought the differences between us were so wide and fundamental that prolonged discussion was useless and there was nothing for me to do but decline your proposition. I have given consideration to yours of the 25th instant and, while my first impression as to the uselessness of discussing the matter with any hope of our agreeing has been confirmed, as you claim that I should answer more fully, I will not confine myself to a mere declination of your proposition, although I cannot reply to all you write in your long communication.

"Much of what you have written is irrelevant to the real issue between us and shows some signs of a spirit not altogether consistent with a desire to bring about harmony of views by a calm, dispassionate appeal to facts and argument. A calm review ought to satisfy you that some things you have written were not only irrelevant, but improper in such a discussion as that to which you invite me. Among these are your criticisms of other gentlemen who are not parties to the matter at issue, who are known to be friends of mine and to whom you allude in terms you ought to have known would have been disagreeable to me, as they are unjust to them. There are many statements and conclusions in yours before you come to the point at issue from which I am obliged to dissent, but, as before stated, I cannot reply to them in detail. What is the point at issue? You state it in your last to be: 'When was this special election to be held' It would be more accurate to state it thus: 'Did I ever agree with you that it should be called within thirty days after March 4, 1895, or authorize a reasonable supposition that I so agreed?'

"I insist that I never did either. As a sample of what you submit for argument, you claim I said in my letter of November 19, 1894, I deferred the day upon which my resignation should take effect, 'because it is desirable to postpone the new election until after the city election in Augusta, in December, and after the county elections all over the district in January.'

Watson's Quotation Not Correct.

"This plainly shows that I referred to these elections as reasons for fixing the date of my resignation—not with any reference to the time of holding the special election for congress. But your quotation is not correct. Here is exactly what I wrote as one of those reasons, viz: 'It is desirable to postpone a new election as long as possible to let feeling subside, and in view of a municipal election in December and of county elections all over the district in January.' You omit from your quotation the words 'as long as possible to let feeling subside.'

"Your arguments may be fairly summed up from your own recapitulation thus: I wanted time for the municipal election in Augusta to pass; I wanted the January election to pass, and I wanted a new election law, and all these have occurred. Now, in the first place, it will plainly appear that I referred to those events as reasons for naming the time when my resignation was to take effect, and not for fixing the time of the special election that must follow.

"Again, if it be admitted for the argument's sake that those events had any reference to the time of the election, the most that could be claimed would be that the election was to be postponed until after they had occurred, not that I had agreed to have it within thirty days after the 4th of March, as you now contend. In November last, if you could have assumed that you would be a candidate at the special election to be held, I could not. You have altogether failed to properly understand or appreciate the situation and my relation to it. If a candidate was under obligation to do what you now insist upon, which I do not admit, you must remember I am not now a candidate.

"It must appear, upon a moment's reflection, that it would be grossly improper for me to assume that I will be nominated, and act as if it had already been done. The nomination belongs to the party of which I am only a private member. You seem to think that I had committed myself to another trial of political strength by making another race with you. I have never had any such thought. What I have done was simply to give back the office to the people, to whom the office belonged and the nomination to the party, to which it belonged. I make no claim that either belongs to me, and I am perfectly willing that another should be nominated if my party sees proper to do so.

"At the time of my proposition and your acceptance in November last the law conferred upon the governor the authority to order the election. Under the law at that time he could not do so in less than thirty days from the vacancy, which was plainly to occur on March 4th. That law you knew, or were presumed to know. If you misconstrued it no blame could rest upon me. Neither of us had any right to assume what the governor would do. If we chose to speculate as to his course (and we could do nothing more) neither could be held responsible for the conclusion of the other. It distinctly appeared that it was contemplated a new election law might be passed, and its effect at the time of the election could not have been foretold.

"As reported—and I have no doubt correctly—in a recent public address in this city you expressed a disposition to put the past of bitterness and strife behind you. In this disposition I fully share and will continue, by precept and example, to promote it among the people in any way I properly can—in any sphere I am called to act. If this is a right disposition it would seem that the farther the election is removed from such a past the better it would be for all concerned. If, however, I thought the feeling between the two political parties called for such action as you propose, while you may feel authorized to act for your party, I cannot assume to act for mine, for it has conferred no such authority on me. I must, therefore, adhere to the conclusion stated in mine of the 22d instant.

"I think the public will cheerfully consent to excuse us at least for the present from further appearance. The governor alone has the authority to call the election and fix the time of holding it. He has not asked our advice. I have not abandoned my profession, from which public duties have called me for several years and I have no thought of doing so. Life is short, and I must, therefore, decline further correspondence on this subject. Yours respectfully, J. C. C. BLACK."

Shot Himself Accidentally.

Savannah, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—J. E. Ainsworth, of Thomasville, who was accidentally shot through the breast last night at Jonesville, where he had been working on a contract for the Sapelo Lumber Company, was brought on to Savannah hospital tonight. Ainsworth was pushing a hand car when his pistol dropped from his pocket, exploded and the ball went into his breast piercing his lung. He walked a mile and a half with this wound and remained at the station until this morning. The wound is a serious one and likely to prove fatal.

THE JOSEPH FAILURE.

Large Wholesale House in Columbus Closed by the Sheriff.

Columbus, Ga., March 28.—Messrs. Joseph, wholesale dry goods merchants, whose financial embarrassments was reported yesterday, was closed up this afternoon by the sheriff under mortgages held by H. B. Chaflin and A. Barnett & Co., of New York, for $20,000. Several small levies were also made. Legal proceedings will be at once taken looking to the sale of the stock. The total liabilities amount to over $50,000 and assets probably to $60,000, consisting of the dry goods stock, two plantations and real estate in the city.

TWO OUTLAWS KILLED.

They Had a Deputy United States Marshal in a Tight Place.

Fort Smith, Ark., March 28.—The dead bodies of Samuel Williams, alias Verdigre Kid, and George Sanders, the outlaws who were killed this morning at I. T. Bragg's store, arrived here today. William Barabee, the deputy United States marshal who brought the bodies in, told the following story of the robbery and fight:

"This morning, about 7:30 o'clock, while I was sitting on the porch at Bragg's, having just had breakfast, three men came riding up and hitched their horses in front of Morris's store. Crossing the street, they made me hold up my hands and disarmed me. I being an officer, they marched me into Morris's store and told me as soon as they had robbed the store they would kill me. An Indian who was on the porch at the time they held me up, stepped out of the hotel and notified the Indian sheriff, who got a party of men and advanced to the store into which I had been taken. As the sheriff and posse came up, the robbers ran out and the fight commenced. Williams and Sanders were killed. The other robber, recognized as Sam Butler, escaped, but was badly wounded. On the body of Williams was found a testament, and on a fly leaf was written the following:

" 'It is hell for a man to live in the world of hell and be killed and go to hell; but such a fate will be for me.

" 'VERDIGRE KID.'

"Below was written: 'I was born March 20, 1875.' Both outlaws were half-breed Indians."

FROM FERNANDINA TO GERMANY.

A Line of Steamships Has Been Established—The First Ship to Sail.

Fernandina, Fla., March 28.—(Special.)—Fernandina is to have a line of steamships to Hamburg, Germany. The first vessel, the British steamship Kingsdale, 2,224 tons register will leave Fernandina about April 15th. The new line has been established by Messrs. Barber & Co., of New York, who are agents for the Union Clan line of steamers from New York to south Africa, and regular line of steamers to New York and to Europe and points in China and Japan. The steamships of the line are built for freight chiefly, but will have limited accommodation for passengers. This is the first European freight and passenger line established on the Atlantic coast south of Baltimore.

Knoxville's New Electric Light Plant.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 28.—(Special.)—The city council will, next week, entertain a proposition from a Chicago electrical concern to build an electric light plant for this city at a cost of $40,000. It is proposed to locate the plant about eleven miles east of the city on a watercourse which will furnish 500 horse power. The council look favorably upon the scheme. Lights now cost the city $21,000 annually.

BAHEN'S FUNERAL.

Services Over the Body of the Unfortunate Football Player.

Washington, March 28.—Services over the remains of George Bahen, of Richmond, Va., the Georgetown university student who died Tuesday from injuries received on Thanksgiving Day at a football game, were held this morning at Trinity church, Georgetown, in the presence of a great crowd of people. The body of young Bahen was taken to the church at 9 o'clock from Dahlgren chapel, within the university grounds, escorted by priests, acolytes and students. At the church a solemn requiem high mass was rendered by Rev. J. Havens Richards, S. J., president of the university, assisted by Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D., and Rev. J. W. Corbett, S. J. Father Richards preached the funeral sermon. After the services the body was taken to the Pennsylvania railroad station and placed on a train which left for Richmond at 10:30 o'clock. It was accompanied to Richmond by a delegation of students.

HAGENBECK IN TROUBLE.

His Animals May Be Sold by the Sheriff.

Chicago, Ill., March 28.—Carl Hagenbeck, the famous German menagerie owner and animal trainer, confessed judgment in the circuit court today for $4,695 in favor of Edward Dreveling, an animal trainer for Hagenbeck, who claims that sum for services rendered and money loaned to pay for the maintenance and care of the animals while the show has been on the road. An execution was issued and it was some time before the deputy sheriff learned where the forty of more animals were stored. They were located in the barn of the Metropolitan Cab Company, on West Adams street, where a levy was made on the whole outfit. Hagenbeck, who owns the animals of Midway fame, is in his home at Hamburg and unless a delay is granted by the court his pets will be sold to the highest bidder. Shortly after the judgment was entered Hagenbeck's lawyer filed an assumpsit suit against S. M. Hofheimer and the Hagenbeck Arena Company, a New Jersey corporation. The claim is made that Hofheimer, who is manager of the show, has failed to meet the necessary expenses.

NEW ENTERPRISES IN THE SOUTH.

An Increase Over Those Reported for the Same Time Last Year.

Baltimore, March 28.—The new manufacturing and mining enterprises in the southern states for the first quarter of 1895, as reported to the Manufacturers' Record, show an aggregate of 891—a gain of 229 as compared with the first three months of 1894. The largest increase is shown in cotton mills, of which forty-two were organized during the last three months, against nine for the same period of 1894. Of miscellaneous enterprises, there were 455, against 293; mining and quarrying companies increased from fifty to sixty-two; flour mills, from twenty-four to thirty-seven, and cotton compresses from one to seven. In addition to these enterprises, the Manufacturers' Record is advised of railway projects embracing the construction of about three hundred miles of new line in Florida alone.

Now They Are Walking Back.

San Antonio, Tex., March 28.—(Special.)—Arrivals here from Mexico today say that they passed eighteen negro women and children on the road between Trevino and Eagle Pass making their way on foot back to their old homes in Alabama and Georgia. They were part of the colony recently established in Mexico by a colonization company. Becoming dissatisfied with the surroundings of their new home, they are journeying back to Alabama and Georgia on foot.

Running with Non-Union Men.

Youngstown, O., March 28.—Andrew Bros.' Company, at Hazelton, succeeded in starting up its bar mill with non-union men yesterday. All the finishing mills there are now running with non-union men, who are paid Amalgamation Association prices. The striking puddlers made no attempt yesterday to obtain a settlement. A representative of the company said the puddle mill will remain idle until the strikers give in.

TWO FIRES IN GRIFFIN

One Was Small, but the Other Caused an Accident.

THREE FIREMEN WERE BADLY BRUISED

The Hose Wagon Overturned While Going to a Burning Church—An Appropriation for the Military.

Griffin, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—The fire department was called out twice today and the second time with a most fatal result.

The first alarm was turned in at noon and proved to be in Blakeley's bakery, but was extinguished with a few buckets of water before the firemen arrived. The other came about half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the First Methodist church was discovered with flames bursting through the roof.

The hose wagon of No. 2 company responded promptly, but in turning a corner, about half a block from the fire, was overturned. Driver Jones was thrown from his seat and had his left leg bruised, but he is not seriously injured. J. J. Flynt was also bruised and scratched, but not badly, while the others escaped entirely. The hose wagon was considerably torn up, but the horses escaped injury entirely. This is the second time an accident of this kind has occurred, and each time at the same corner.

The firemen succeeded in getting out enough hose to lay two or three lines, and after some hard work saved the building. The inside walls, carpets, organ and church furniture are all badly damaged by water and smoke, but everything is covered by insurance. Repairs will be begun immediately, and in a short while the congregation will be able to resume worship in the house.

On a Tour of the South.

Hon. Charles W. Dabney, Jr., the assistant secretary of agriculture for the state of Tennessee, who has been making a tour of the south and west, making notes of their different systems and progress, spent a few days at Experiment this week. He expressed himself as highly pleased with the condition of things as he found them, while his words of praise for Director Redding and his able corps of assistants were many. He is of the opinion that Georgia has a better kept, better regulated experiment farm than any other state in the south.

Mr. Dabney left yesterday at 3 o'clock for the north, where he will spend six weeks or more visiting various stations.

The Military Gets an Appropriation.

At the meeting of the city council yesterday an appropriation of $10 a month was voted to the Griffin Rifles.

Among other matters also considered by that body was the status of the waterworks and electric light plant. Some members were inclined to criticise Superintendent Howard's management, and to blame him for the very decided falling off of receipts since the city bought the plant.

After a lengthy discussion of the matter the council adjourned without taking any more definite action than to instruct the light and water committees to look into their departments closely and make reports.

Griffin News Paragraphs.

Mr. Bryan C. Collier, of New York, spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Dr. T. J. Collier.

Miss Ida Willis, of Baldwin county, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. L. C. Manley.

Mr. Will Reeves returned from Thomaston last night from a business trip of several days.

J. H. Smith, cashier of the savings bank, spent yesterday in Atlanta.

Mrs. B. M. Bumble, of Forsyth, is visiting her sister, Mrs. R. R. Reid.

Mrs. W. J. Kincaid returned home yesterday from a visit of several days to friends in Atlanta.

E. F. Carlisle has returned from a week's visit to his parents in Roanoke, Ala.

The society event of the week will be the presentation of a drama entitled "Out of the Shadow," by the Griffin Dramatic Club at the Olympic, Friday evening.

HALF OF A TOWN DESTROYED.

Hahira, on the Georgia Southern Road, Suffers Severely by Fire.

Valdosta, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—A special to The Times from Hahira gives an account of a fire there at an early hour this morning that destroyed the whole northern part of the town. Hahira is on the Georgia Southern road, above here, and is one of Valdosta's commercial allies.

The fire caught on the outside of W. K. Roberts's store and was evidently the work of an incendiary. The buildings burned and losses were as follows:

W. K. Roberts, stock $4,500, no insurance; A. S. Pendleton's building and stock of J. B. Miley & Son, valued at $2,000; drug store of J. A. McElreath, loss $1,000, no insurance; W. B. Coombs, store and stock, $1,000, with no insurance; W. W. & L. L. Webb, store and stock, $3,000, no insurance; Ayers's livery stable, $600, no insurance; residence of J. C. Harrington, $200; Methodist church, $1,200.

The total loss will reach about $15,000 and the insurance is very light. The postoffice was also burned, but everything in it was saved except several dollars worth of postal cards.

The loss is a crushing one to the people of Hahira, as half of the business portion was destroyed. An engine from this city went to the scene, but arrived too late to do any good. There is every indication that the fire was of incendiary origin.

Appointments by Governor Carr.

Raleigh, N. C., March 28.—(Special.)—Governor Carr today appointed as the board of audit and finance of Wilmington C. H. Gauzer, Charles W. Yates, Henry C. McQueen and Joseph H. Hanby.

These appointees were recommended by the democratic primaries and are to serve two years.

The police board of Wilmington, created by the new act of the legislature, took charge of affairs today. All of its members are republicans. Governor Carr also appointed George W. Young clerk of the criminal circuit court for Buncombe county.

John P. Nicholson and William M. Robbins, the Gettysburg battleground commissioners, have suggested to Governor Carr the appointment of a state commission, to be composed of intelligent and worthy veterans who were present, as representatives of the various North Carolina organizations in the battle, to visit Gettysburg and note the positions and movements of their commands. The governor will appoint the commission.

Reducing the Force.

Braddock, Pa., March 28.—Superintendent Morrison, of the Edgar Thomson steel works, is reducing his force. Six draughtsmen, six inside carpenters, ten machinists, ten pattern makers and the entire painting force were laid off yesterday. The laboratories at the blast furnaces and steel works will be consolidated, and ten chemists, half the present force, discharged. All the working bosses in the various departments have been laid off. Other changes will take place April 1st.

Stabbed to Death by His Sister.

Savannah, Ga., March 28.—(Special.)—Jesse Small, who was stabbed by his sister, Lottie Small, about ten days ago, died at Georgia infirmary today. One night Small attempted to correct her for something she had done, when she jumped toward him and plunged a knife into his breast.

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Special Styles of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses made to order.

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A Boy's Best Friend
Is usually his mother, but when it comes to Clothing his choice usually
Is His
father's Clothier, who sells such lovely Pants with "pockets in the back." We are that kind of Clothiers and as we know a great deal about that part of a boy's outfit which is subject to the most wear, we are selling boys' Suits with
Double-Seated Pants
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Handsome carriages and trusty drivers always on hand.
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THE ATLANTA LOAN AND INVESTMENT COMPANY
1. Guarantees a definite rate of interest.
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8. Suspended payments of dues allowed on account of sickness.
CLASS (A) GUARANTEED MATURITY—120 MONTHS.
CLASS (B) GUARANTEED MATURITY—61 MONTHS.
mch 6—1m—wed, fri, sun.

NEW ENGLAND IS FOR REED.

The Man from Maine Will Own the Whole Yankee Delegation.

Boston, March 26.—New England republicans are not solid for Tom Reed for the next presidential candidate, but a great majority of the leading politicians of that party in this section are evidently in his favor. Among those who have pronounced in his favor are Senators Chandler and Gallinger and Representatives Grout and Powers. Senator Hawley is non-committal, though he praises Allison. Governor Busiel likes Reed, but thinks Robert T. Lincoln and William E. Chandler may be the winning ticket. Congressman Baker, of New Hampshire, says his choice is Reed, but he thinks Morton has the better chance for the nomination. He does not think New Hampshire will be solid for Reed.

Senator Lodge says: "Although not a thoroughly national candidate, he is the New England candidate, and New England should, and I believe will, stand by her own. The interest of all the New England states and the character of their population are precisely the same. We have suffered sometimes in the past from divisions and from a failure to work together. When we have a public man admitted on all hands to be fit for the presidency, and a leading candidate for that great place, it is not only right, but the plainest political wisdom to give him our united support."

Congressman William F. Draper said: "So far as I can judge, Massachusetts will send a solid Reed delegation. I also think the same is true of every other New England state, and that the delegates from the so-called 'middle states' would today generally—if not unanimously—favor Mr. Reed. Of the western and southern sentiment of the republican party I have little or no knowledge, but if Mr. Reed should have such a start as I have indicated, it would seem he would receive enough additional votes to secure his nomination."

Congressman Walker said: "Thomas B. Reed can state the argument of a question more comprehensively, thoroughly, and concisely and clearly in the same number of words than any living man, which means that he can see the point more clearly He is as independent, courageous, patriotic, fair-minded, and fearless as any living man. If those things do not constitute greatness I do not know what does. New England, as a political unit, will consult her self-respect and her influence in the country as well by presenting a solid delegation in the next national convention for Thomas B. Reed, with full faith that he will be nominated."

Congressman McCall: "As for Governor McKinley, we have kindly feelings toward him. He has made several addresses in Boston, and has many admirers in the state. I think New England, however, will send delegations for Mr. Reed."

Congressman Atwood: "I believe the principles for which the people so overwhelmingly declared last fall are best represented in the person of the eminent governor of Ohio."

Senator Proctor: "Sentiment has not yet sufficiently crystallized in Vermont, in my judgment, to begin to talk about individuals as candidates. The men who have been mentioned are all good men. Reed, McKinley and Harrison would all make good presidents. I do not myself think, however, that Mr. Harrison is a presidential candidate, or that he is to be considered as in the field."

Governor Cleaves said Maine is a unit for Reed.

Activity in the Coke Regions.

Uniontown, Pa., March 28.—The coke trade is keeping up its big boom. Last week's production increased several thousand tons, but was still 8,559 tons less than the shipments, that amount of stock coke being removed. There are now 15,248 ovens in blast and 2,586 idle. Nearly every plant in the region made six full days. The demand for coke is taxing the ability of the ovens to produce it and the railroads to haul it. It is said the natural demand for coke has advanced 20 per cent since the first of the year by the starting up of idle furnaces.

The Battle of Thomasville.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

What means this portentous gathering at Thomasville, Ga., of Kingmakers and one who would fain be made king?

Thomasville is a health resort, but one can scarce believe that William McKinley, Jr., has gone there for his health, particularly when it further appears that H. H. Kohlsaat, Joseph Medill, Victor F. Lawson and Mark Hanna, an Ohio millionaire with political predilections, are either there already or on the point of proceeding thither. Is it a love feast or war? It must not be forgotten that Mr. Medill was already intrenched at Thomasville when the McKinley forces moved. He had thrown up ramparts which could readily keep the forces of protection at bay until 1896, and then as readily give way to them. Mr. Medill has been building political fortifications of this sort for many years past. It seems, however, that this year his capitulation is demanded earlier in the campaign than heretofore. General Kohlsaat is doubtless charged with sending the grim message, "Unconditional surrender, or I shall move immediately upon your works."

News from Thomasville, Ga., will be awaited with bated breath in all quarters of the political world. Just at present the odds in favor of McKinleyism seem to be so overpowering that it is difficult to see any honorable course open to redoubtable General Medill save to take a red-hot tariff-reform editorial into his magazine and blow himself, his assailants and the republican party into smithereens.

WHEN BABY CAME.

When baby came our hearts were filled
With glory that had been distilled,
Through dreamy months of waiting hours,
From Hope and Love's eternal flowers.

Oh, when into our hearts was spilled
This nectar, all my being thrilled:
I strove to sing with all my powers
When baby came.

Sweet germ of life that God hath willed
Within our hearts its shrine to build!
To bud and bloom mid sun and showers,
How golden grew this life of ours
When baby came.

—ALBERT BIGELOW PAINE.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 29, 1895.

Posing for the Altogether.

The bronze paint sensation in New York becomes interesting when we view it as a part of the tendency of the times. It emphasizes in the most perfect manner the progressive lowering of the public taste which has been going on very rapidly during the past few years, assisted by those who write novels and by those who supply the modern stage with the stuff that passes under the name of the drama.

It should be said in perfect fairness that the men and young women who provide the public with fiction have been more active agents of vulgarity and indecency than the enterprising managers who are now sprinkling the legs and bodies of their young ladies with bronze dust.

We do not know why a bronzed figure should be regarded as more suggestive or indecent than a figure clad in flesh-colored tights. But it seems to be so regarded in the courts of New York city. It appears that there are possibilities about such a representation that are not understood except by those who have been eye-witnesses of the effect produced. Otherwise we may be very sure that the bronzed ladies would not appear before audiences weary of the dissimulation and delusion of flesh-colored tights.

From almost any point of view the whole trend and tendency of our later drama and fiction—that which is seized on most greedily by the public—are immoral. We see this tendency in Thomas Hardy's portraits of women, and we see Du Maurier burning incense to it in "Trilby." We see it in the flood of minor fiction that covers the book stands, and in the stage representations that have their little hour of vulgarity. On every side there seems to be a tremendous effort to destroy or to vulgarize the ideals that make life sweet and wholesome. On every side we see writers who ought to be teachers posing for the altogether and presenting us living pictures with a thin sprinkling of bronze dust on their nakedness.

It is not a pleasing nor a hopeful spectacle. The living pictures, the bronze statues, the posers for the altogether, and the books that regard virtue with suspicion are all to be taken as the notes of a movement against which there is sure to be a reaction. We are inclined to look on them as the last flareup of the flame that has been kindled at the reeking altar of naturalism in literature by those who cannot be brought to understand even dimly that idealism and realism go hand in hand. There are already signs that naturalism has run its nauseous course, and not the least of these is the success that has been achieved by certain recent ventures in romantic fiction. The public has discovered—and the discovery is not free from painful experiences—that the literary art which is modeled on that of the leading French writers, and which advertises its own superiority to the art that Thackeray knew and practiced, is not fitted to deal with Anglo-Saxon material. An unmoral atmosphere seems to be absolutely essential to the success of French literary art, and that atmosphere is not to be found where the Anglo-Saxon and American element has its abode. The racial differences are too pronounced to be overcome by the mimicry of treatment. Behind what is called "the light touch" is insincerity, and insincerity is not a feature of English or American civilization.

We are led to hope that such fads as naked women sprinkled with bronze dust are bringing us rapidly to the point where the disgust of honest men and women will bring about a reaction that will lead to reform on the stage and a return, in our fictive literature, to those ideals of truth, beauty and goodness that make life wholesome and keep it so.

Governor McKinley's Bid.

All the symptoms go to show that Governor McKinley is playing for the sympathy and support of the goldbug element of the east. He believes that element will undertake to control the nomination and dictate the platforms of both the old parties in 1896, and he feels that whatever chances he has for the nomination lie in the direction of pleasing that element.

Governor McKinley, no doubt, has an idea that the eastern money sharks may be somewhat disappointed at the outcome of the democratic convention. He feels that there is a possibility that the people may be so much in earnest next year that they will not permit the money power to manipulate the democratic convention. In that event he knows that the leading eastern democrats will desert their party without hesitation and support the republican candidate, and he perceives that this fact would at least give the republican candidate a fighting chance.

That is the secret of Governor McKinley's present attitude. What his attitude will be twelve months from now, neither he nor any one else knows. The probability is that he would be willing to accept the republican nomination on any kind of a platform that doesn't "cuss out" protection; but in the meantime, it is essential to his welfare as a candidate that he should attract the attention and the sympathy of the eastern goldbugs.

Campos and His Campaign.

It is very easy for General Campos in Madrid to map out a vigorous campaign in Cuba, but when he lands on the island he will probably find many difficulties in his way.

All sanitary experts agree that the unacclimated Spanish troops will speedily fall victims to the yellow fever. From the time they land they will be engaged in a struggle for life with the plague. Thousands will die in the swamps and in the hospitals or recover only to be sent back to Spain unfit for active duty. This has been the history of past revolutions in Cuba, and there is no reason to expect anything different now.

The islanders are proof against the fever, and they count on it as one of their defensive factors. They are confident that it will kill ten Spaniards where their bullets kill one, and that it will keep the invaders in a panic from first to last.

Unfortunately, when the yellow fever finds a host of fresh victims in Cuba it rages with unusual activity and spreads to our shores. Our south Atlantic and gulf ports are in constant danger when yellow jack is holding high carnival on the island, and our experience in the past should warn our state and federal health officials to take every reasonable precaution without delay to prevent the pestilence from reaching our shores. One of the worst visitations the south ever had was in 1876, right on the heels of a long period of depression, and a repetition of the calamity this year would be a terrible blow.

While the Spaniards are fighting the fever and the revolutionists we must prepare to defend ourselves against the plague by barring it out. From now on the less communication we have with Cuba the better. If we cannot fence the island in, let us at least try to fence it out.

A Reckless Assertion.

The organs of the single gold standard are in the habit of making the most reckless assertions without bringing forward a particle of proof to sustain them.

As an instance, we cite the following paragraph from the editorial columns of The New York Journal of Commerce:

> One other historical point is worth recurring to in this connection. Because the silver dollar was coined before the gold dollar was, it has been stated that the silver dollar alone was for many years the monetary unit in this country. No person can make this mistake who will read section 9 of the act of 1792. The unit was from the beginning a certain weight of gold as truly as it was a certain weight of silver, though the single unit was not struck from gold till 1849.

Now, the ninth section of the act of 1792 provided "that there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint coins of gold, silver and copper of the following denominations, values and descriptions, viz: Eagles—each to be of the value of ten dollars or units, each to contain two hundred and forty-seven grains and four-eighths of a grain of pure, or two hundred and seventy grains of standard gold."

After providing for half eagles, each to be of half the value of the eagle, and quarter eagles, each to be of one-fourth the value of the eagle, the section proceeds as follows: "Dollars or units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains and four-sixteenth parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver."

This is the section which The Journal of Commerce solemnly affirms made a certain weight of gold the unit of value. This declaration is made in the face of the fact that the law said the gold eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles to be struck were to be of the value of ten dollars or units, and that the dollars or units were to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar. In other words, the gold coins were to be measured and valued in silver dollars or units, and they were so measured. From that day to this the weight of the silver in a standard dollar has remained the same; and the dollar is called the standard dollar because it was the unit of account, gold being measurable, not in itself, but in the silver dollar or unit.

The ignorance of some of the goldbug editors is appalling, but it is not equal to the recklessness with which they distort and deny plain facts of history.

A Factor of Success.

When a committee from Chattanooga visited New England a few weeks ago, to call attention to the advantages of the south as a cotton manufacturing region, the eastern mill owners frankly admitted most of the claims made by the committee, and among other things they said that southerners made the best mill superintendents.

It is easy to believe this statement, when we recall the success of many southerners who have made their homes in the north. In New York, for instance, there are men from the south who went there without a dollar after the war whose brains and energy have carried them to the top of the ladder. On the bench, at the bar, in the pulpit, in journalism, in railroad, financial, commercial and manufacturing circles it would be only the work of a moment to point out numerous southerners who now occupy high and commanding positions. They have succeeded where well-equipped and talented northern men have failed.

What is the secret of this success? Probably the strong individuality of southerners.

Individuality, when it is not unreasonably aggressive and not egotistically assertive, is magnetic, and the man who is largely endowed with it has an immense advantage in dealing with men who have less of it. Then, it is a well-known fact that the southerner has a good deal of independence. When he has made up his mind to do a certain thing he will do it or part company with those who oppose him, whether they are his employers, associates or underlings, no matter what the consequences may be to himself. Naturally, this spirit wins in the end, unless it is plain that its possessor is unreasonably arbitrary or an impracticable crank.

Individuality attracts men, and united with will power, it will win its way anywhere. Perhaps it is more effective where it is least common, and where the people are most conventional.

A Question of Marital Rights.

Judge McAdam, of New York, rendered a decision the other day which will be of great interest to husbands and wives everywhere.

The question in the case was whether a woman had left her home voluntarily or by her husband's command. The judge made the following ruling:

> A wife should be willing to obey her husband in all his reasonable commands. Under the old English law the husband's authority was supreme, and disobedience could be punished by chastisement. That is not the law now; but, nevertheless, a wife must obey a husband's reasonable commands. The only exception I know of is where the wife has all the money and the husband none, and he agrees to obey her. But that is a question of money, and has nothing to do with the case.

Just how the husband can compel his wife to obey his reasonable commands is not set forth by the judge. The exception mentioned, of course, requires no elucidation. When the wife has all the money, and her penniless husband agrees to obey her, he is virtually a serf and the law cannot help him, unless there is some very gross violation of his rights.

But it is all right. The man who is willing to become the slave of a rich woman in order to marry her deserves no sympathy. He should be made to carry out his contract. In the event of the sudden enrichment of a poor man's wife the case is different. It is then the husband's misfortune, and if he does not agree to make her the head of the family he can still act in that capacity.

In the Shadow.

Miss Anna Dickinson, the brilliant lecturer, who was once a platform favorite, is now making a strong fight at Scranton, Pa., to secure her release from the lunatic asylum.

The lawyer who cross-examined Miss Dickinson had a hard time of it. The lady was sometimes so brilliant, witty and eloquent in her replies that the audience applauded her. When the lawyer tried to make her admit that she had used alcoholic stimulants, he spoke of her "indulgence" in the habit. Miss Dickinson then intimated that he did not know the meaning of the word. "Indulgence, sir," she said, "means luxury. I never indulged in stimulants. I used them as a medicine and as a bath."

Some of the incidents of the trial were quite sensational. Miss Dickinson denied that while intoxicated she had gone out riding with a man and had pinched him, asking him at the same time to return the compliment. She also denied that she swore, that she had choked her sister and called her a devil, or that, attired in a loose wrapper, she had chased her cook through the streets with a knife. The unfortunate woman was corroborated in part by two witnesses, and the trial is still in progress.

Despite her occasional brilliant flashes, it is to be feared that this famous woman's reason is permanently unbalanced. She came on the lecture stage during the war, and for several years was very popular. But she attempted too much. She lectured everywhere, wrote for the magazines, wrote a play and tried to achieve success as an actress. Under the strain she broke down, and for sometime past has been in an asylum. She now desires to regain her liberty, claiming that she has always been sane, but the chances are against her. It is a sad case.

Reed claims to have a hen on.

As there seems to be some delay in moving the New England mills south, our own capitalists might take advantage of the lull and put their money in manufactories. Mill plants are cheap and the profits pretty good.

Your Uncle Joey Medill can change his mind before he gets back to Chicago.

The goldbugs ought to get together and put up a presidential candidate.

As Mr. Medill would remark, it is a deep boot that has no bottom.

In politics, Governor McKinley seems to be posing for the altogether.

We want to get hold of a goldbug editor who will tell the truth and stick to facts.

Yesterday was a spring day, warm around the edges and hot in the middle.

Will McKinley's triangle be heard when Foraker begins to beat his big drum?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The sawdust of the Georgia pine has a heavy percentage of alcohol. This is probably due to the fact that the Georgia colonel is still to be found in our pine forests.

Speaking of the row between the army officers and journalists in Madrid, The New York Sun says:

"We should like to back old Parson Brownlow or George D. Prentice, were either living, against as many Spanish officers as could get in front of his window in one day. Who are these Castilian fire-eaters, anyhow? What are their traditions? How have they improved their reputation for valor since the day before Toulouse that the iron duke said grimly of his allies' evolution: 'I'll be hanged if I ever saw 10,000 men run a foot race before.' Their exploits since the peninsular war have been confined to some masterly retreats from Mexico and Central and South America, to a little bushwhacking on one side or the other in Carlist and Christinist 'wars,' to a couple of brushes with the Moors which were thirty years apart and to a lot of military executions of the Butcher Burriel sort in Cuba.

Advices with reference to the condition of Li Hung Chang indicate that there is no possibility of his recovery. This information comes directly from the physician who is attending Li, and who was detailed by the Japanese emperor for that service. The physician is a German of high distinction in his profession, and has been the favorite physician of the emperor for some time. The information, therefore, which he has telegraphed can be depended upon as authentic. Li Hung Chang's age and physical infirmities will, it is feared, render the efforts of the doctors to combat the ill effects of his wound ineffectual. It is known that the Chinese viceroy has been the victim of two attacks of facial paralysis, each of a severe character. Even if the wound had not been serious in itself, it would be dangerous from the fact that it makes a recurrence of paralysis almost inevitable. The advices are to the effect that death will result directly from the shot of the assassin, without regard to attendant physical complications. The bullet is buried in the nasal processes so deep that the surgeons have been unable to find it, and, even if they should succeed in extracting it, it is hardly possible that in Li's condition he will survive.

Secretary Gresham has never had any experience in journalism, but the officials of the state department say he would make a good editor. At any rate, he is an adept in the use of a big blue pencil. One of the secretary's assistants prides himself on his great ability as a writer of dispatches. He has been turning out these missives for various secretaries of state for fifteen or twenty years, and has developed remarkable facility in the use of those high-sounding phrases and rolling adjectives of which the experts in diplomacy are so fond. It being necessary a few days ago to prepare a letter to one of our foreign ministers, technically called a dispatch in the state department, although it is sent out by mail, this official was assigned to the task. He labored at it three days, taking the job home with him and sitting up nights with it. He erased and interlined, copied and erased and copied again until he felt quite sure he had attained absolute perfection. He was so proud of the result that he showed it all around the department as a sample of the high art of dispatch writing. The document covered twenty-four of the broad blue pages which have been used from time immemorial for the correspondence of the state department. It was with a proud, confident air that the assistant carried his twenty-four pages to Secretary Gresham. "I think you will be pleased with this," said the assistant, modestly. "I have no doubt of it," replied the secretary. "I will take it up in and hour or two and look it over." The secretary did so, and when the great dispatch was sent back to its author, twenty-two and one-half of its pages were all covered with the marks of Secretary Gresham's big blue pencil. But the artist in dispatch writing had been too long in the field of diplomacy to be squelched or cast down by a single incident of this nature. "That's the way I always write dispatches," he explained, "so that whole paragraphs can be taken out of them without impairing their utility."

PUBLIC OPINION.

New York World: There can be no doubt that if the president is disposed to adopt the strict construction of the Wolcott resolution relating to an international bimetallic conference he can thereby plead a sufficient reason for refusing to appoint the delegates provided for in the resolution. Its language contemplates a conference "to secure internationally a fixity of relative value between gold and silver money, by means of a common ratio between these metals, with free coinage at such a ratio."

Boston Globe: The rapid growth throughout Europe of the sentiment in favor of international bimetallism gives warrant for the hope that the next monetary conference will really "mean something," that it will be the precursor of a speedy restoration of sound financial conditions. So careful an American observer as Pres Hill, of the Great Northern road, who has just returned from a long tour of Europe, declares that bimetallism is making great strides, even in England. He believes that Great Britain will speedily realize the need of rehabilitating silver if she expects to hold her present share of the world's trade.

Albany Journal: Can anybody explain except on the score of pure cussedness why mugwump journals oppose the Monroe doctrine? They declare that it is mere jingoism to talk about upholding it. This sort of talk appearing in his favorite organs is producing the natural effect on the presidential mind, for reports from Washington are to the effect that the administration is disposed to leave Nicaragua to its fate, and will make no attempt to prevent English occupation of that country. The report is almost incredible, but the administration is so nerveless in its foreign policy that anything may be expected of it.

St. Louis Republic: McKinley is impossible. The republican leaders will not challenge the country in such a direct way as his nomination would involve. It is none the less interesting to note the gyrations of Mr. Medill in the Georgia letter to The Tribune, wherein he attempts to prove that McKinley was only the putative father of the bastard child which bears his name. It is evidently the Medill design to disinter the remains of the unfortunate bastard for the purpose of laying them on the doorstep of Thomas Reed or Benjamin Harrison. It may be, as the trial goes on, that Allison and Cullom will find themselves compromised. It would delight the soul of Mr. Medill to be able to prove a constructive case against the Illinois senator, and as he has been talking with McKinley himself, it is possible that among the names brought into court to relieve McKinley of the charge of paternity of the child of the painted harlot of protection will be that of the man who looks like Lincoln.

INTEREST FROM DEPOSITORIES

Columbus Enquirer-Sun: Governor Atkinson has reached an agreement with the banks holding state deposits that they shall pay 2 per cent per annum for such deposits. It is estimated this will bring into the treasury about $10,000 per annum, a sum that would be of considerable use to the state. Added, for instance, to the military appropriation it would put the soldier boys in mighty good humor.

Decatur Record: Governor W. Y. Atkinson has a keen eye to the best interests of the state of Georgia. He is one of the ablest men who ever occupied the executive mansion.

Macon Evening News: Governor Atkinson has saved the state $15,000 annually by requiring interest on state deposits. This would indicate that Georgia has been subsidizing some of these poor banks most liberally."

Augusta News: Governor Atkinson's action in demanding interest on the state deposits is meeting with universal admiration throughout the state. The banks certainly should pay some interest for the use of this money.

Covington Enterprise: Governor Atkinson called upon the banks in Georgia that are state depositories to pay interest on such deposits. It is said that all except two have consented—some of them under protest—to pay 2 per cent on daily balances, the two exceptions being the Georgia Railroad bank, of Augusta, and the Clark Banking Company, of Covington. Both of these banks are conducted upon sound business principles and are popular and solid financial institutions. No interest was demanded when they were made depositories, and we don't blame them for declining to pay interest on the money now. They did exactly right in returning the state's money to the common treasury in Atlanta.

THEY MAKE PAPERS.

The woman's edition of The Albany Herald, under the auspices of the ladies of the Methodist church of Albany, was a highly creditable issue. The staff was: Editor-in-chief, Mrs. A. G. Simmons; assistant editor, Mrs. R. H. Warren; editorial paragrapher, Mrs. William Lockett; society editors, Mrs. A. P. Coles, Miss Ella Pope; state news editor, Mrs. J. W. Walters; dramatic editor, Mrs. W. L. Davis; sporting editors, Mrs. Tom Hall, Miss Settie Sterne; county affairs, Miss Jessie Walters, Mrs. Sam Wight; city institutions, Miss Laura Brooks, Miss Alice Green; local reporters, Miss Lillie Ehrlich, Miss Dita Bostick; police reporter, Miss Zackie Mayo; business manager, Mrs. A. W. Muse; treasurer, Miss Mamie Tarvers; secretary, Miss Mary Muse; fighting editors, Mrs. W. T. Cox, Miss Ross Miller.

The Southern Cultivator for the past fifty years has been an important and leading factor in the agricultural progress of the south. Recently it has enlarged its sphere of usefulness by devoting a part of its energy to the industrial development of this section. From advance sheets of the April issue we note that it will "illustrate Georgia" by numerous illustrations of farms, water powers and cattle in eastern and middle Georgia, with a fine description of the country, from the pen of W. C. Boykin, of Augusta. The Georgia railroad will distribute a very large number of the issue. Colonel George W. Harrison, the business manager, is one of the most progressive, thorough-going and energetic business men of the country, and the enlarged success of The Cultivator is a tribute to his genius, judgment and activity. He is a valuable man to the city of Atlanta and the entire country.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A Suggestion for the Council.

Editor Constitution: I see that Councilman Day proposes to reform the sidewalks of Atlanta in view of the coming exposition. This, of course, must be done, and done at once; but permit me to suggest also "cross-walks" in central parts of the city. Take Marietta street, for instance, from the postoffice down to the Kimball house. To cross that street in muddy weather is almost the same as walking in the mud, in the middle of the street. There should be neat cross-walks of flag stones such as are found in many other cities of similar size to Atlanta. This evidently has been overlooked. Are we up to date in this respect? Is not this the first thing that strikes the visitor unfavorably, "the absence of cross-walks." Much was said about the artesian well; much is now said about Broad street bridge. The condition of this bridge is not so apparent to the visitor, but defects of the sidewalks, and especially absence of cross-walks, will be noticed, and will certainly be the subject of unfavorable comment. F. P.

From a Veteran.

Editor Constitution—In your issue of the 27th instant, in writing of pensioners under the new pension law of this state, the term "confederate paupers" is applied to those worthy veterans who need and will ask for it. The pitiful amount of $60 a year is all that is allowed them, while those who lost a member of the body get from $50 to $100 without being branded with the stigma of "pauper." Many of the latter class hold office, and like others, from the governor down to the lowest state official, walk up to the public crib, monthly, for their salaries. "The wool hat boys" are the ones who mainly are entitled to this pittance. They are the ones who followed the standards of Lee, and Johnston, and Jackson and of our own Gordon. They are the ones who, with unflinching courage, won the day at Manassas, around Richmond, at Chancellorsville, Chickamauga and a hundred other battlefields. Speak of them as confederate soldiers, instead of the derisive epithet of "pauper." Is the veteran to be shamed out of this small allowance, which he has to swear to a dozen times to get? Are these "men who wore the gray" to starve in humiliation because of censure? If our manhood is gone, let us revere, at least, the memories of the lost cause.

Thank God and our present governor that there was no confederate poorhouse established in Georgia.

A CONFEDERATE SOLDIER.

The Watson and Black Letters.

From The Augusta Chronicle.

Talking through his hat has always been a favorite pastime with the Hon. Thomas E. Watson, and his latest letter, into which he injects one of the stump speeches that he says he proposed to Congressman Black not to make, is a good specimen of this pleasing performance. Mr. Watson is talking for pure buncombe. In the first place, the record, which we have several times republished, shows that Congressman Black made no such contract as Mr. Watson claims. We have also called attention to the fact that a day or two after Mr. Watson's letter was published accepting Major Black's proposition, the latter came into The Chronicle office and requested us to call attention to the fact that Mr. Watson was misstating the case. He said: it is possibly unintentional on his part, but it is well enough to correct it at once and make the point clear that only the governor can fix the time of the election. We published a short editorial to this effect and we have several times reviewed the matter. Mr Watson is too good a reader of The Chronicle to plead surprise at this late day.

But, barring all considerations of this kind, and just for the sake of argument, suppose that Congressman Black had entered into a contract with Mr. Watson, as the latter claims. Does Mr. Watson suppose that he and Congressman Black have the right to bind the people of the tenth district or the governor of the state with any such agreement? Major Black agreed to resign his position on the 4th day of March, 1895, and he did it. When his resignation was accepted he resumed his place in the ranks of the democrats of the district. As he himself has already stated, he has not even been nominated by the party as its standard bearer, and it would be a case of presumption on his part to go ahead and agree upon the date of election and proceed with all the details as if he and Mr. Watson had a corner on the office.

Of course it is well understood that Congressman Black is the choice of the district, and that he will in due time be nominated to make the race, but it has not yet been done and it would be a most unwarrantable assumption of authority for him in his capacity of a private citizen, who has not yet been called upon to carry the party banner, to enter upon any agreement about the time and manner of holding the election. Governor Atkinson would not be affected in the least by any such agreement, even if it had been formally entered into by Messrs. Black and Watson, and if they should today agree between themselves to hold the election within thirty days there is no reason for believing that Governor Atkinson would pay the slightest attention to any such agreement.

Governor Atkinson has already declared that unless an extra session shall be called he will not order the election until the fall. Nobody knows better than Mr. Watson that all his talk or letters on the subject are the meerest moonshine and that he is simply seeking an excuse to get before the people a few stump speeches in the form of open letters to Major Black. The record is all against him. The fact that Governor Atkinson alone can call the election makes his argument useless, and the whole performance is a plain case of talking through his hat.

Levies a Prohibitory Tax.

From The Philadelphia American.

To say nothing of its preposterous tariff legislation, the fifty-third congress left us under a monetary policy which must produce a constant contraction of the circulation, and must effect a daily increase of the burden of every debt. He who borrows now, under less than the pressure of necessity, proclaims himself reckless of consequences; and without borrowing there is no extension of the credit system on which the life of modern business depends. So the whole weight of foresight and conservatism among our producers tells against the extension of their operations. Our monetary system, as it stands, levies a prohibitory tax on legitimate enterprise, and gives a free foot to nobody but the man who is bold to heedlessness.

An Invariable Rule.

From Judge.

Mr. Jiblet (in market, suspiciously)—Did you kill this chicken, or did it die?

Mr. Potts (positively)—When I kill a chicken it invariably dies, sir.

A New Book of Martyrs.

From The Chicago Record.

Editor—I've got a scheme!

Assistant—What is it?

Editor—A series of articles on "Unknown Husbands of Famous Women."

Of Course It Does.

From The Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

When it comes to enterprise The Constitution leads the leaders.

THE PASSING THRONG.

A government official who is engaged in a work likely to prove of great value to southern Georgia especially is Mr. M. A. Waite, who is devoting his time to a study of pear blight. For two years Mr. Waite, who is an attache of the department of agriculture, has been devoting his entire time to a study of this disease, and just now he is in Georgia.

"It is to me a very interesting study," said he, "and a highly important one if it leads to the practical results which I hope it will. I have been pretty extensively through the counties of south Georgia, where the cultivation of the pear tree has become such an important industry and have learned a great deal about the disease. This is not, however, my first visit to Georgia. I have been studying through the Georgia orchards as well as those in the north, and I think that I'm on the track of arriving at something which will be highly beneficial to fruit growers. That by the way, has become a great industry in the south, and ought to become even greater. The climate and soil of some portions of Georgia are especially favorable, and the nearness to the eastern markets ought to make it a profitable business to raise fruits of all kinds. I expect to see a decided growth in this direction in the near future."

Happy Jack Calloway, the big-boned, big-bodied and big-hearted sheriff of Wilkes, is up here looking after his application for the barbecue privilege at the exposition.

"I would like very much to have that privilege," said Sheriff Calloway, "and I believe I could make the barbecue pits one of the most attractive exhibits on the exposition grounds. I would like to have a location as accessible as possible, and with that I am sure I could not only give those who desired it a taste of the genuine southern barbecue, but I would have a place that northern visitors especially would come to gaze upon. It is my idea that you cannot have too many distinctively southern exhibits. The people who will come from the north will want to see the different phases of southern life, and certainly one of the most interesting and most attractive phases of Georgia life is the barbecue."

And if anybody on earth knows how to get up a barbecue it is this same Jack Calloway.

"Yes," said Hon. Tom Hutchinson, Cherokee's representative in the house, "I see they're trying to make out that we're going to have some politics up our way. A great deal of that is news to me, and yet there is no doubt that we people up our way breathe a good deal of the atmosphere of politics. I have never heard George Brown say anything about his intentions, but I feel pretty firmly convinced that he is not going to run against Carter Tate for congress. I think George would like to be judge, and he has lots of friends in the Blue Ridge circuit who would like to see him have whatever he wants. There has been a general belief that Judge Gober would not be a candidate for re-election, but the telegram in The Constitution from Marietta seems to indicate to the contrary. However, it is pretty early in the game for politics to be shaping itself up, and there may be a good many changes before the time comes."

"We have tried the experiment of women in politics up our way," said Mr. John Cummings, who is a prominent citizen of Toledo, O. "In our last municipal election several women were the nominees in races for membership to the board of education, and while I was not myself on hand at the election, I understand that the women advocates of these nominees did valiant work at the polls, and succeeded in proving that women in politics wasn't as bad a thing as some people had pictured them."

Mr. Cummings has been at Thomasville for his health.

"No," he laughed, "I'm not part of the McKinley boom, though my acquaintanceship with the governor is very pleasant, indeed. I have been a democrat all my life, and it is too late, you see, for an old dog like me to be learning new tricks. Yes, there are a few democrats left in Ohio, though I confess the outlook for democratic victory in the near future is not very brilliant. It will take a decided revolution for the democrats in the Buckeye state to win."

Hon. Ed Reagan, representative from Henry county, is here on legal business. Somebody asked him who would be the next senator from Georgia—that is, to succeed Senator Gordon.

"Give me something easier," said the Hon. Ed. "That's certainly a hard one. It ought to be some young man, however, and if I am in the legislature I shall certainly vote for a young man. In looking over the field it seems to me the strongest possibilities are Senator Gordon, Speaker Crisp and Flem duBignon, but as I said, it's a hard one, and I give it up."

Judge Sam Hunt, of Cincinnati, was at the Aragon for a little while yesterday. Judge Hunt is one of the ablest lawyers and most brilliant orators of the Buckeye State, a man of power and ability, and a decided factor in Cincinnati affairs.

Mr. S. F. B. Morse, general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific railway, with headquarters at New Orleans, is at the Aragon. Mr. Morse is one of the ablest railroad men in the country, and he has a number of friends in Atlanta who have given him a warm welcome. He is accompanied by Mrs. Morse.

Colonel Frank P. O'Brien, proprietor of The Birmingham Age-Herald, passed through the city yesterday on his way to his home after a stay in New York. He was there on business both for his newspaper and for the opera house which bears his name.

Mr. W. E. Kay, the well-known lawyer of Brunswick, is a guest of the Kimball.

Hon. H. W. J. Ham, the Georgia humorist and lecturer, was in the city for a few hours yesterday on his way home from a tour of the west.

"MUST RECOGNIZE SILVER."

"President Hill, of the Great Northern Railway, Casts a Horoscope."

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

St. Paul, March 24.—President J. J. Hill, of the Great Northern railway, is recognized as one of the leading financiers of the world, and, as he has just reached home from an extended visit in Europe and in the eastern states, his statement of what he learned are of general interest. He readily yielded to a request for an interview, and said:

"I found there was a great deal of depression in the manufacturing countries of Europe, particularly in Great Britain, and more especially in the cotton and iron industries. The United States is England's best customer, and our imports have been largely reduced to the advantage of this country and to the corresponding disadvantage of Great Britain. The English manufacturer and landlords owning agricultural lands are taking a very active interest in bimetallism and the great use of silver. They are realizing fully that Argentine, Australia, the East Indies, China and Japan, who are on a silver basis, have a margin on the labor alone that enables them to undersell the English farmer or manufacturer in markets which England has heretofore controlled. England is either compelled to give up a large amount of the world's trade which she has heretofore controlled or increase the use of silver in the world. If the silver men in the United States will only let congress alone and leave the matter to be worked out by the commercial profit and loss account of Great Britain, the latter nation will be compelled to join with Germany, France and our own country in bringing about a condition of things that will enable the English people to meet the competition of other great in something like an equal footing."

TALK OF THE TOWN.

The famous Gridiron Club will shortly visit Atlanta, and I understand that half of our ambitious local orators are priming themselves to perform a feat never encompassed by mortal speechmakers—deliver a speech to the Gridironers.

Thousands of bright, courageous orators have gone down in ignominious defeat before the all-encompassed hilarity of the jolly members of the club. It happens every year that some strong, determined man, with the gift of speechmaking powerfully developed, makes up his mind to make a speech before the club or die in the attempt. What was the result? The orator was glad to escape with his life. However, our Atlanta orators feels that it is reserved for them to conquer the club with oratory.

Chauncey Depew has invariably made speeches wherever he wanted to. He is, in fact, about the oiliest orator we have, and his smooth, beaming countenance always gains quick attention. Chauncey got up to speak before the Gridiron Club. He was determined to do it; he had made a bet that he would. He smiled, bowed and began:

"Gentlemen, I owe you—"

He got no further. There was a wild chorus of shouts. Every member of the club assured Chauncey that he owed nobody anything; least of all the Gridiron Club.

"Give him a drink," shouted fifty voices, and fifty glasses were shoved into his face. Chauncey smiled. It would be over in a minute. He drank six of the nearest drinks, then smiled and commenced again.

"What's the matter with Chauncey?" every voice yelled. "He's all right!" came back from as many throats. "Go on, Chauncey. That's good. Them's my sentiments to a T. Hurrah for Chauncey! Who's all right?"

A perfect thunder of voices shouted: "Chauncey M. Depew!"

"Give him another drink," the club shouted, and fifty more drinks were passed up. "Don't let him suffer for something to drink, poor fellow—that's not right. Drinks for Chauncey!"

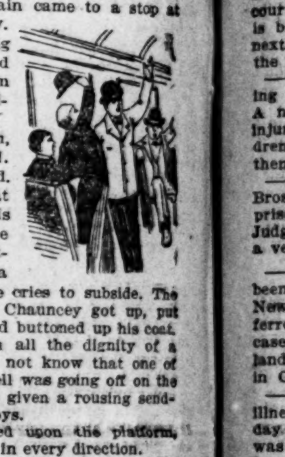
Chauncey sat down finally.

"What's the matter with Chauncey?" was asked by every guest present in chorus, and they answered the question themselves:

"He's all right!"

Speaking is Mr. Depew's favorite diversion. In this respect he is like Mr. Joe Johnson. He would get up in the middle of a meal to make a speech. His speeches—like Mr. Johnson again—are the best in the country.

The other day Chauncey was riding along in a sleeper, thinking great thoughts, when, of a sudden the train came to a stop at Cornell university.



There was a big crowd outside, and the station platform was lined with yelling college boys.

"Speech, speech, speech!" they yelled.

Chauncey smiled. He was used to great ovations, but this was more than he expected. He waited modestly for a few minutes for the cries to subside. The yells grew louder. Chauncey got up, put on his best smile and buttoned up his coat. He strode out with all the dignity of a great man. He did not know that one of the faculty of Cornell was going off on the train and was being given a rousing send-off by the college boys.

Chauncey appeared upon the platform, bowing and smiling in every direction.

"Young men of Cornell," he began, in his best voice, "you do me distinguished honor—"

A great cheer went up. Some of the boys recognized him. They yelled louder. Chauncey continued his speech, and gained the attention of the crowd. He thanked them profusely for their reception, gave them some advice and retired. Just at this juncture the train drew out. The departing college professor walked inside and glared at Depew. He is now writing a treatise on "Nerve."

A large fat lady, and a blushing young maiden of seventeen, got on the street car at the corner of Peachtree and Pine. Both were well dressed and prosperous looking. But, strange to say, the mother carried a large broom in her hand.

She walked in, sat down and spread out the broom over two-thirds of the length of the car.

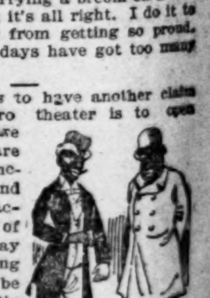
The young lady blushed, put the broom aside while she could sit down and then placed it across her lap. She glanced, blushingly, at every one in the car. At the next street five people got on, and the young lady, her face as red as fire, again shoved the broom aside, and then replaced it gently across their laps. They nursed it for a block or two when the timid girl tried to relieve herself.

"If this broom doesn't suit you," said the mother, "I'll put it in front of me."

She changed its position so that the next four men who came in stumbled over it. The large lady looked at them angrily. The other passengers were looking at her with dangerous gleams in their eyes. She was utterly oblivious. The young lady was looking at everybody apologetically. Somebody remarked aloud that there were ways and ways of carrying a broom on a car. The lady stared at them.

"Some people," she explained to a friend, who got on a block or two nearer in, "kick up a fuss about carrying a broom on a car. As for me, I think it's all right. I do it to keep my daughter from getting so proud. Young girls these days have got too many fine notions."

Decatur street is to have another claim to glory. A negro theater is to open on that thoroughfare soon.



Posters are already out announcing the event, and the most glowing accounts are given of what the public may expect. The opening performance is to be a thrilling, realistic drama, entitled, "A Night on Decatur Street; or Atlanta's Midway." It is from the pen of a local author and will be interpreted by local talent.

This stirring drama will be accompanied by a picturesque array of vaudeville talent. It is announced that Mr. William Hayden, "the famous tenor," will trill selections from the latest compositions. Mr. William Cheatham, the great song and dance artist, will also appear in some choice Decatur street specialties. The delicate ear of the Decatur street denizens will be treated to a number o selections from "Wang."

It is announced that the venture is a permanent one, and will be kept open nightly. It begins next Tuesday night. Decatur street is all agog with expectancy over this new development of cosmopolitanism. Some of the most familiar figures on the street have been added to the company.

Correcting a Report.

From Judge.

Miss Keedick—I hear that you are engaged to Mr. Hunker.

Miss Gaskett—That is hardly correct. I have an option on him, though.

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Minor Happenings of the Day in Court, Criminal, Social, Political, and Educational Circles in Atlanta.

In Atlanta Today—Weather: Fair, and slightly colder.

Events: Georgia dental board will meet at the state capitol at 10 a. m. Exposition board, exposition headquarters, 4 p. m.

Amusements: "A Texas Steer," at the Grand, 8 p. m.

Baseball: Cleveland vs. Atlanta, Athletic park, 3:30 p. m.

Courts: Superior court, civil branch, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, 9 a. m.; city court, civil branch, Judges Van Epps and Westmoreland, 9 a. m.; United States court, Judge W. T. Newman, 10 a. m.

—Mr. John Welch, of Athens, was in the city last night. He came over to see friends and to confer with some of the university alumni about getting up a league of baseball among southern colleges this year.

—Colonel Tom Lyon, of Cartersville, was in the city yesterday on business connected with the movement to decrease the cotton acreage in this state. Colonel Lyon is a firm believer in the National Cotton Growers' Association, which was formed for the purpose of taking some steps looking to the reduction of the crop.

—Captain John Gee, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, says the passenger traffic to and from the southwest this year has been excellent.

—Mr. Wills, representing the Memphis branch of the Travelers' Protective Association and the Memphis cotton exchange, left yesterday, after joining with the special committee from the Travelers' Protective Association, to urge upon the railroads the need for an interchangeable mileage book good over any of the southern railroads.

—Colonel B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager of the Plant system, left yesterday for Savannah.

—"Things will be brighter one of these days," remarked the irrepressible Colonel George Collier, proprietor of the Indian Spring hotel, yesterday, as he came into the Kimball out of the glorious sunshine all bedewed with heat. "Yes, the crowds will begin to flock to Indian Spring, and things will be brighter in more senses of the word than one. See?"

—Argument was begun yesterday morning in the Redwine bond case. Judge Van Epps requested the attorneys to urge any points which they desired to have specifically brought out in his charge. Judge Dorsey spoke yesterday morning and Judge Hopkins began his argument yesterday afternoon. It is hardly likely that the case will be concluded before Saturday.

—There will be no criminal court tomorrow in the second division of the city court, Judge Westmoreland presiding. This is because there will be a criminal court next week, beginning with Monday. It is the April term.

—There was a verdict yesterday morning in the case of Giles against the city. A negro woman by that name fell and injured herself on the sidewalk. Her children sued for $10,000 and the jury awarded them $550.

—The suit of Will Miller against Stewart Bros. and Officer Lampkin for false imprisonment was taken up yesterday before Judge Westmoreland. The jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

—The big land case that was to have been concluded in chambers before Judge Newman yesterday afternoon has been deferred until next Saturday morning. This case involves one of the largest tracts of land that has been the subject of litigation in Georgia.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Dimick, after a long illness, died at the Arlington hotel yesterday morning at an early hour. Mrs. Dimick was fifty-five years of age at the time of her death and was a lady of many charming characteristics. The funeral will occur from the hotel on Marietta street this morning.

—The funeral of Mrs. M. A. Holbrook occurred from her late residence on Forest avenue yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Holbrook had reached the age of eighty-seven years and her life lacked only a small margin of completing the measure of the century. Her remains were taken to Louisville, Ky.

—The little two-year-old daughter of Rev. J. L. D. Hillyer died at the family residence on Trinity avenue yesterday afternoon. The little girl was only two years and nine months old and was the jewel of the fond household. The remains will be taken to Augusta this morning.

—Mr. Geppert's regular symphony recital will be given Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, in the Freyer & Bradley recital hall. No admission.

—The meeting at the Christian church is steadily growing in interest. The audiences are large and attentive. The meeting is scarcely a week old and already nine persons have been added to the church, five of whom came last night. Dr. Williamson will preach tonight on "The Good Confession," at the conclusion of which the ordinance of baptism will be administered. The public is invited.

—There will be a full rehearsal of the Atlanta Vocal Society tonight at 7:45 o'clock. Mr. Charles Price will have the music at Freyer & Bradley's.

—Architect Frank Cox, of New Orleans, is here pushing the work on the New Lyceum. He hopes to have it entirely completed by April 20th. The theater is to be opened April 29th.

—Mr. Charles A. Romeyn, of Atlanta, son of Captain Romeyn, of the United States army, stationed with the Fifth regiment at Fort McPherson, yesterday passed the entrance examination for West Point and will enter the academy in June. Mr. Romeyn is well known in Atlanta, although located here but a short time. His examination was highly creditable and augurs a fine career for him.

—Dr. W. S. Elkin left last night for Lancaster, Ky. He went in response to a telegram which summoned him to the bedside of his mother and conveyed the very sad intelligence that she was critically ill. Mrs. Elkin is somewhat advanced in years and it is feared that her son will find her critically ill when he arrives.

—From all that the jailers can observe the isolation of Alex Carr has proved beneficial. For the first two or three days of his confinement in the lunatic cell, he was in a condition bordering on the comatose. It appears that he is growing stronger, as his present abode gives him plenty of fresh air. He promenaded up and down his cell for a little while yesterday.

—With the coming of the spring months and warmer weather the increase of the Georgia moonshiner grows apace. It is rather difficult work making mountain dew on cold winter nights, and the corn is housed over for the balmy nights of April. Twelve moonshiners were admitted to the jail yesterday, and eleven the day before.

—Mrs. Hicken—the unfortunate Mrs. Hicken—declares that the law's delay and the ceaseless worry it has caused her is punishment for any woman. For weeks she has expected a decision in her case from the supreme court. It has never come, and she is in despair. In the meantime Dr. Hicken has secured a job somewhere in the city, but with his former faithfulness each day he calls to see his spouse at the hour of dawn.

—There were a number of sheriffs in Atlanta yesterday on their way home from the recent session of the union of chiefs of police and sheriffs of the state, held in Gainesville. During the afternoon several called on Chief Connolly to extend to him their congratulations to his re-election to the presidency. All of them agree that the adoption of the resolution pledging all the chiefs of police throughout the state to exchange weekly their reports from the pawn shops will result in great good in the detection of criminals and the recovery of stolen goods.

HEALED FOR A TIME

The Break in the Board of Police Commissioners Closed Yesterday.

CAPTAIN ENGLISH WAS CHAIRMAN

The Commissioners Smiled and All Seemed Harmonious.

POLICE FORCE TO BE ELECTED SATURDAY

The Injunction Against the Mayor To Be Heard Tomorrow—What the Correspondence Showed.

The meeting of the board of police commissioners yesterday morning resulted in the recognition of Captain English as temporary chairman by all the members, the consideration of a bid for summer uniforms for patrolmen and the unanimous agreement that Atlanta should not be without police protection.

This last agreement was reached after a secret session that lasted nearly an hour. It was decided after continued consultation in closed-door conclave to provide a police force for the city next week.

How this will be done was not decided upon, but when the secret session was finished all of the commissioners came out with confident smiles and were emphatic in their assurance that provision would positively be made for the protection of property by 12 o'clock Saturday night.

The final solution to the problem, however, is as distant and as difficult as ever. The commissioners and members of the council are awaiting eagerly the decision in the injunction against the mayor which will be heard tomorrow at 10 o'clock.

They Smiled and Smiled.

The radical change in the feeling of the two factions towards each other was apparent as soon as the commissioners began to mount the stone steps of the police station. All bitterness and ill-feeling had seemingly been wiped away, and to one not familiar with the condition of affairs their conduct would have spoken the utmost harmony and fraternal concord.

Each commissioner announced his presence with a cordial smile and a hearty hand-shake. Mr. Branan came in first and soon afterwards Commissioners English and Venable followed. Then came the mayor with Captain Brotherton, who stretched out his hand to Captain English in the friendliest way and shook it cordially.

Commissioner Johnson was delayed a few minutes. In the meantime the members present passed the time chatting away pleasantly.

Chief Connolly took his seat on the right side of Mayor King, and every trace of the recent trouble between them disappeared altogether. As soon as Commissioner Johnson arrived, which was about 10:25 o'clock, Captain English arose from his old seat at the head of the long table and called the board to order.

Not the slightest objection was raised. All the commissioners seemed to accept it as a matter of course, and recognized him as chairman during the whole session.

Mr. Venable moved that the board consider the bids from different houses for making the summer uniforms of the police force. It received a second from Captain Brotherton.

The bids for the uniforms were read by Mr. Venable as follows: Wanamaker & Brown, Philadelphia, $12.48; Henderson-Ames Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., $16.25; Hirsch Bros., Atlanta, 13.75; Eiseman & Weil, Atlanta, $13.95; Wilde, Fay & Co., New York, $12.50; Hunter Manufacturing Company, Cincinnati, $13.30.

"Mr. Chairman," said Captain Brotherton, addressing Captain English, "I move that a committee be appointed to consider these bids and report at the next meeting of the board." Mr. Venable gave it a second and Captain English named Commissioners Johnson, Brotherton and Venable.

In Secret Consultation.

The consideration of the bids was the only business transacted by the board. When that was finished there was a slight pause in the proceedings.

"The board now," announced Captain English, "will go into executive session, as we have some important matter to take up."

"I think," proposed Captain Brotherton, "that it would be best for the board to adjourn and go into secret consultation."

Mayor King said that he thought it was a good idea.

"That amounts to the same thing," said Captain English, "and we'll have to ask that the room be cleared."

The crowd was small and made up mainly of the officers and patrolmen. Everybody, including Chief Connolly and the newspaper men, were fired from the room.

They Got Together.

As soon as the room was cleared the commissioners changed their seats from about the table and got closer together. Mayor King and Captain English were side by side and for over half an hour indulged in animated discussion. The rest of the commissioners now and then joined in.

The crowd, which left the room, did not disperse, but remained on the outside, anticipating an important announcement when the session ceased.

Atlanta Will Be Protected.

The result of the consultation was announced by Mr. Venable, who strolled out into Chief Connolly's office.

"We have decided to elect a force," he said. "We have all decided to provide one by 12 o'clock Saturday night. This dark cloud which has been hovering about," he added jocularly, "has turned into a mild spring zephyr."

"Yes, that's fully decided upon," echoed Commissioner Johnston. "There will be a force to take charge at the expiration of the present term."

Captain Brotherton came in shortly afterwards and announced the same fact. Mayor King and Captain English remained in the commissioner's room talking earnestly, and Mr. Branan, who had acted as secretary, was busy checking up his notes.

Meet Tomorrow Afternoon.

At the secret session it was decided to hold the next meeting of the board tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, after the decision of the injunction against Mayor King. At that meeting the inspection of the force will be made. Whether the election of officers determined upon will be permanent or not the board did not decide.

"We did not consider this," explained Captain English, "but we determined to have a force by Saturday night without fail."

It was stated also by Commissioner Branan yesterday afternoon that whether the force selected would be temporary was not discussed. It is known also that the personnel of this improvised force was not discussed.

The Compromise That Did Not Carry.

For the past two days a great deal has been said about the compromise which was sought to be effected between the two conflicting factions, but everything that has been said has been of such an indefinite nature as to leave the public at a loss to understand the inside details of the movement at compromise which failed.

The Constitution herewith presents the whole story.

Last Tuesday, after conference with both factions, mutual friends succeeding in getting Messrs. English, Venable and Branan to agree to the following resolutions, to be passed at a called meeting of the council in the event that the resolutions were satisfactory to the other side. Mayor King had agreed to call the council immediately in extra session as soon as both sides reached any understanding. The resolutions agreed to by Messrs. English, Venable and Branan contemplated, as will be seen, the recognition of Hon. Porter King as temporary chairman of the board until a majority of the board chose a permanent chairman; but this action to be based on the repeal of the Nelms ordinance by the council, thus withdrawing the action which had fixed a permanent chairman for the board, without its consent.

This feature of the resolution was accepted by Messrs. King, Brotherton and Johnson, but they refused to go to the extent that the resolutions contemplated in the concluding paragraphs, which continued the force as it now stands, until a majority of the board could elect successors to the officers now on duty.

The Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions in full as they were sent by Messrs. English, Venable and Branan to their colleagues, representing the other faction:

"Whereas, The city council passed an ordinance, designating the mayor as temporary chairman of the board of police commissioners, with the sole view of creating harmony and allaying strife; and

"Whereas, There is a difference of opinion as to the legality of the ordinance; and

"Whereas, The terms of the officers and the policemen of the city of Atlanta expire by limitation on the 1st of April, and the confusion now surrounding the board of commissioners is likely to continue; therefore,

"Be it resolved, That, in the interest of harmony, said ordinance shall be repealed, and that the ordinance committee be instructed to draw an ordinance accordingly, on which action shall be taken at the next meeting of the council, and

"That in the meantime the police board of commissioners be requested to designate Hon. Porter King, mayor, as temporary chairman of said board until such time as a majority of said board agree to elect a permanent chairman.

"Resolved 2, That said board be requested to continue the terms of the officers and men as they now stand, composing the police force of Atlanta, without any change except for cause, until a majority of said board shall deem it necessary to elect, for the full term, their successors.

"Provided, nothing herein contained shall be construed to protect any one connected with said force from trial for any failure of performance of duty, or in such conduct as he is now legally amenable under the rules and regulations of the police board."

A Counter Proposition.

Messrs. Brotherton, Johnson and King submitted a counter proposition by striking out the second resolution and the proviso, and inserting in their stead this declaration:

"Resolved, further, That the board of police commissioners be requested to proceed under such temporary organization, to elect the police officers and the police force for the next term, as provided for in the city charter."

This counter proposition was rejected by Messrs. English, Venable and Branan on the ground that, while it agreed to the repeal of the Nelms ordinance and the naming of Mr. King as temporary chairman until permanent organization could be effected, it still left the most important question in the air, providing no means of agreement for the choice of successors to the officers of the department, a complete change of which is rendered necessary by the expiration of the terms of office of all now on duty on the night of the 31st instant.

In refusing to accept this counter proposition, this faction of the board immediately sent the resolutions back in the original shape, urging their acceptance, but all further negotiations endeavoring to bring the two factions together on the basis failed, and all effort at compromise on this line was declared off.

HUNTING A JUDGE.

The Injunction Against Mayor King Set for a Hearing Tomorrow.

There is considerable speculation as to the time when the injunction against Mayor King will come up for a hearing.

The one thing needful is a judge, and the trouble is that there is no judge forthcoming.

The petition for injunction, as will be remembered, was signed by Judge Walter T. Turnbull, of Rome. Judge Turnbull just happened to be passing through Atlanta on his way to Florida and was caught at the hotel by Mr. Charles T. Hopkins, attorney for the police commissioners, who had the petition in charge. He urged Judge Turnbull to remain over until tomorrow and hear the petition for injunction, but the Rome judge was due in Florida Wednesday and he expressed regret that he could not stay over. He told Mr. Hopkins that there ought to be little or no trouble in securing a judge to hear the case.

Judge Lumpkin is not competent to hear the case by reason of being related to Mayor King, and when the paper was first presented to him he made that statement to Mr. Hopkins. The only Atlanta judge left was Judge Richard Clark and he was absent in Covington holding Newton superior court.

It was thought by the attorneys interested in the case that Judge Clark would wind up his business at Covington by today and would return to Atlanta in time to hear the case tomorrow.

To make sure of this, however, Mr. Robert Zahner was sent down to Covington yesterday to confer with Judge Clark and find out when he could return to Atlanta.

It was found that Judge Clark would be busy at Covington until tomorrow. But the judge stated that, even if he would not be kept at Covington, he would not be in condition to hear the case. He has been suffering for some time with a severe cold and stated to Mr. Zahner that he did not feel equal to the task of hearing such an important case in his present physical condition. Mr. Zahner remained at Covington last night in the hope of inducing Judge Clark to come to Atlanta tonight and be ready to hear the case tomorrow, but there seemed to be little chance of his success.

This brings up the very important question as to what will be done with the case tomorrow. All parties are very anxious to have it heard right away and the interests of the city demand that the matter should be settled speedily; but where's the judge to come from?

That is the question that is disturbing the minds of Mayor King and the attorneys engaged in the case just at present. If the case could be heard Saturday morning the board would have something to go by when it met Saturday afternoon, as the decision would pass upon the question of the constitutionality of the Nelms ordinance. Should the decision be against the petitioners, Mayor King would go down Saturday afternoon and take his seat. Should it be different Chairman English would preside over the meeting as he did yesterday.

The matter is one of the very greatest importance and the people will watch its settlement with very great interest. It was suggested last night that either Judge Gober or Judge Marcus Beck would be secured to hear the case.

DOESN'T WANT TO COME HERE.

Coleman, the Diamond Swindler, Is Contented in the Canada Jail.

T. C. Coleman, the diamond swindler with so many aliases, is fighting the extradition papers with which the Atlanta jewelers are endeavoring to have him brought back to Atlanta.

Coleman does not wish to come back to Atlanta to face the very serious charges that will be brought against him. He much prefers to answer the less serious charges that will be pushed against him in the Toronto courts. Telegrams from Toronto last night state that Coleman was carried before a magistrate in Toronto yesterday. He was again remanded to jail without bail.

F. J. Dodge, a detective, representing the Wells-Fargo Express Company, arrived in Toronto yesterday and began proceedings for the extradition of the prisoner. If Coleman will consent to extradition, the proceedings against him in Toronto will be dropped.

IT WAS A JOLLY AFFAIR.

The Alabamians and South Carolinians Hold a Joint Meeting.

There was a joint meeting last night at the rooms of the South Carolina Society of the South Carolina Club and the Alabama Society.

The affair was a delightful one, and the feeling was of the jolliest. There were a number of bright speeches. The speaker of the evening was Mr. T. C. DeLeon, of Alabama, who is well known as a witty and versatile literary man. He made a happy hit. Then there were songs and story-telling and a general jollification.

The South Carolina Club's famous punch was flowing freely and was enjoyed by every one. The meeting last night was the first joint meeting, but in the future there will be many more. There is talk of a very large entertainment which may be given by the two clubs.

THE LAMP EXPLODED.

A Bad Blaze Last Night and the Serious Loss to Mr. Phillips.

Mr. T. E. Cook and his wife went out to church last night and left the children at home. In some way a lamp was overturned. It exploded and in a few moments the flames spread rapidly. The building, which was a one story cottage, was quickly consumed, together with most of the furniture.

The fire caught the adjacent house, 313 West Fair street, and the loss to Mr. J. R. Phillips there was great, although the house was not totally destroyed. In the fire yesterday morning at Traynham & Ray's, Phillips, who was employed there, lost his tools and other working instruments. He suffered heavily from both fires.

HE HAD WHISKY ON BOARD.

William T. Elfe, of the Sloop Our Fritz, Sailed Into Stormy Waters.

Charleston, S. C., March 28.—(Special.)—Judge Simonton, of the United States circuit court, filed an important decision on the subject of the state dispensary law today. The case was a habeas corpus in behalf of William T. Elfe, who was arrested by the state constabulary on the sloop, "Our Fritz," some days ago.

The vessel sailed from Savannah under a coastwise license and there took on board sixteen half-barrels of whisky and five casks of export beer. The goods were marked to parties in Wilmington, N. C., and the bills of lading were made out for Wilmington. Elfe was the supercargo of the vessel. The weather became threatening and the master determined not to risk ocean navigation, but proceeded by the inside route. In carrying out this purpose the master entered Port Royal harbor and proceeded to the mouth of Beaufort river. The tide being ebb and the wind ahead, he cast anchor four miles below Beaufort awaiting floodtide, to proceed on his voyage. While at anchor in the daytime, the sloop was boarded by a state constable and his posse. The petitioner was arrested and the vessel and the cargo confiscated. Judge Simonton ordered the release of the prisoner. The court says in the decree: "The voyage was not completed. Elfe was on his way in a public navigable highway. He had come from a port in Georgia and was actually engaged in interstate commerce. If he was on his way to Wilmington, N. C., he does not come within any of the prohibitions of the dispensary law. If he were not, but had not yet completed his voyage, the action of the state constable was interference with interstate commerce. So it is in conflict with the constitution of the United States and to this extent is null and void."

In the district court Judge Brawley has issued an order for the release of the vessel. The state, however, has possession of the liquor.

Corrupt County Officials.

Crystal Falls, Mich., March 28.—Five members of the board of Iron county have been arrested, charged with robbery of the county and conspiracy. A taxpayers' protective association lately formed conducted an investigation leading to the arrest. Charges of bribery and corruption affecting county officials and leading citizens are being freely made and met by similar counter charges.

LOCAL GOSSIP.

—The case against Mr. Steve Ryan and Dr. Cahn, who engaged in a slight scrimmage Tuesday, was called before the recorder yesterday afternoon and dismissed. Dr. Cahn said that he did not wish to enter prosecution for the blows he received and Judge Calhoun decided to call the matter off.

—Mr. Louis Bartenstien, one of Atlanta's oldest residents, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 159 Nelson street. Mr. Bartenstien, though a native of Germany, has been a resident of Atlanta for many years, and was well known throughout the city. He has a large number of friends in the city, who will be pained to learn of his death. He is a brother-in-law of Mr. Jacob Emmel. The remains will be interred in Westview cemetery this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—The finance committee had a special meeting yesterday for the purpose of hearing from the claims committee, which asserts that it must have more money to carry on its work for the year. The finance committee heard from the members of the claims committee, and will perfect a report before the next meeting of the general council.

—The street committee met yesterday afternoon and awarded to the Standard Paving Company the contract for paving Butler street along in front of the Grady hospital. The bid was $2.21 per square yard, and was the lowest bid. Two reports will be made on the proposition to cut down the trees on Pryor street, the majority report being adverse to and the minority report for the chopping down of the trees along the curbstones.

—Albert Williams, who has been wanted in Washington, Ga., for the last two years on a charge of larceny after trust, was caught last night by Detectives Green and Wooten. The negro, it is said, bought a horse on credit, sold it immediately and skipped.

Captain G. E. Hunt, the director of the weather bureau, says he will begin to issue his regular monthly crop bulletin on the 9th of next month. This will be gratifying news to the farmers of the country as they always read the crop reports with eager interest.

OVER 8,000 VISITORS

The Private Homes of Atlanta Can Accommodate That Number

DURING THE EXPOSITION NEXT FALL

The Canvass of the Sanitary Inspectors Has Been Completed with the Above Result.

A thorough canvass of the city has developed the fact that 8,000 people can be accommodated in the private homes of Atlanta during the exposition.

These homes are scattered about over the several wards of the city, and some of them are quite remote from the center of town. All of them offer good accommodatins, however, and, in the event of a pressure, can be relied upon to treat the guests of the city with Atlanta's proverbial hospitality.

At several places as many as twenty-five and thirty guests can be accommodated. These, of course, are among the larger dwelling houses of the city. A large number of people living in the smaller homes of the city and representing the well-to-do classes have agreed to take only one or two.

This gratifying result has been reached after a careful and thorough canvass of every ward and street in the city. The canvass was made by the sanitary inspectors, who went from house to house, going up one street and down another and making inquiries of every family.

The work of this investigation began about two months ago. It proceeded slowly on account of the size of the city and the desire of the inspectors to avoid mistakes in a matter of such importance to the city and the exposition.

Last Wednesday afternoon the inspectors completed their work and submitted a report. Parceled out among the wards, the accommodations are as follows: First ward, 1,417; second ward, 1,381; third ward, 1,086; fourth ward, 832; fifth ward, 1,732; sixth ward, 2,330.

The disposition of this large number of visitors to the exposition only solves a part of the problem that is now agitating the minds of the exposition directors. The necessity for new hotels is every day becoming more and more urgent, and if these are not started in the course of a few weeks it will be foolish for Atlanta to publish her invitation to the world and undertake to accommodate all who accept it.

SOCIAL GOSSIP.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton arrived yesterday in the city after a sojourn of several months abroad. They were warmly greeted by their many friends here who are all charmed to have them back again. They will spend the spring and summer at their country place. The interest which Mrs. Thornton feels in the woman's department of the exposition was flatteringly manifested yesterday by her appearing at the meeting a few hours after her arrival. She will resume her position as treasurer in the board of women managers, Mrs. Nellie Peters Black having taken her place during her absence.

A full meeting of the woman's board was held in the assembly room at the exposition headquarters yesterday. Many important things bearing on the finances of the board were discussed and satisfactorily disposed of.

Mrs. M. E. M. Sherwood arrived from New York yesterday afternoon, where she had been with a view of making some arrangements for the mutual benefit of herself and the woman's department of the exposition. A committee from the woman's department composed of Mrs. Albert Thornton, Mrs. Hugh Hagan and Mrs. J. K. Ohl was appointed to meet and confer with Mrs. Sherwood in regard to the plans which she proposed. The question of parlor talks was discussed, but nothing definite was done in the matter. Mrs. Sherwood expressed her interest in the woman's department of the exposition, and said that she had been interesting herself greatly in discussing it with the wealthy and influential women of New York, who seemed ready and willing to do all in their power to forward the enterprise. She declared that she would find it possible to obtain many beautiful and valuable exhibits in the way of loans of art treasures and in securing celebrated pictures.

Mrs. Sherwood is an elegant woman personally, refined and cultured, and thoroughly capable in the lines of work through which she has now a national reputation. Her lectures in New Orleans were very successful, and all through the south her path has been strewn with courtesies. She is an authority in New York, and holds the very best social position. She is a clever writer, as everybody knows who has read her sketches and stories which appear from time to time in the northern magazines.

Miss Belle Newman has returned from a delightful stay at Old Point Comfort, where she received a great deal of attention.

Miss Laura Knowles is quite sick, much to the regret of her many warm friends.

Mrs. Henry Grady and Miss Gussie Grady have returned from Florida, where they spent a delightful winter. They are warmly welcomed home again by their many friends.

Judge and Mrs. Henry B. Tompkins and family will spend the spring and early summer in Marietta. They will leave the city next week.

Miss Elise Mercur is in the city at the Kimball.

Mr. Horace Bradley is receiving a very warm and flattering welcome among his old friends here and indeed so many courtesies have been showered upon him that he has not been allowed to take a meal at his hotel since his arrival. He is the genuine kind of man whose personality holds an immovable place in the hearts of those who care for him, for the years which evolved the struggling young artist into a successful and enviable position have in no wise added to his sweet nature one bit of worldly selfishness and egotism. His friends here rejoice in the fact that his position as art director for the exposition will throw him once more intimately among them.

The cotillon with which Mr. Walter Inman will honor his cousin, Miss Lucy Inman, of New York, this evening will be one of the most elegant and brilliant occasions of the entire season.

Mrs. Hugh Hagan will give a luncheon today in honor of her guest, Mrs. William Carrington Mayo, of Richmond, Va. Mrs. Mayo is a handsome and brilliant woman and a leader of society in Richmond.

The wedding of Mr. J. R. Estes and Miss Willie France Redd was a very lovely and brilliant one. It occurred at the home of the bride on Pryor street on Wednesday evening, and was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives.

The wedding was arranged a la tableaux, a small stage being erected at the end of one of the long drawing rooms. At 8 o'clock the guests were all assembled and the curtains were drawn aside by Mr. D. Sam Cox and Miss Sallie Jim Carter, and disclosed the bridal party, the bride in her lovely white robes being, of course, the central figure about which the bridesmaids clustered in dainty and becoming gowns. Mr. Louis Estes, brother to the groom, acted as best man. The attendants were: Miss Loulie Reed of Columbus, Miss Annie Alexander and Mr. Robert Culliman. The ceremony was eloquently performed by Dr. Barnett, and after this a delightful supper was served. The bride's gown was of thread lace over white satin, and she carried a big bouquet of bride roses. The costume was one of the handsomest ever worn in this city. Miss Redd is the daughter of the late Frank Redd, of Atlanta, and the granddaughter of General J. B. W. Edwards, of LaGrange. She is a lovely and accomplished girl.

Mr. Estes is a Virginian by birth, his father being the late Dr. William T. Estes, of Petersburg, Va. He is a very prominent and successful young business man.

Richmond, Va., March 28.—(Special.)—Mr. Horace F. Smith, the well-known amusement manager, was married tonight to Miss Isabell Weisiger. The wedding occurred at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Weisiger, on Cary street. Rev. Dr. Sledd performed the ceremony. Mr. George F. Tibbitts, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, was best man and Miss Sarah Weisiger, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor. The couple left for a northern tour.

SCORED THE SPORTS.

Parties Taking Part in a Boxing Match Convicted in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 28.—A verdict of guilty was rendered this morning by a jury in the quarter sessions court in the cases against Charles McCarthy, Charles McKeever and Jack Fogarty, who, with Horace Leeds, were indicted for aiding, abetting and taking part in a prize fight. McCarthy and McKeever, respectively, met Leeds in four-round boxing bouts here on January 24th and 26th, Fogarty being the referee. Leeds has not been arrested he being beyond the jurisdiction of the commonwealth. The jury had been out since Tuesday evening.

This afternoon District Attorney Graham called Judge Gordon's attention to the fact that McKeever, McCarthy and Fogarty were in the custody of the court and he asked that sentence be imposed. The district attorney referred to the conviction as a great victory for law and order and declared that the verdict itself would have more weight than the mere imprisonment of the contestants.

Director of Public Safety Beitler, with the permission of the court, spoke in the same extenuating manner as regards imprisonment, he regarding the verdict of the jury as a "mighty weapon" for his department.

Judge Gordon agreed with the district attorney and director of public safety and said the men were mere loots, who had been hired to receive the punishment, while those who promoted the schemes reaped the largest share of the benefit. The judge said that he wanted to call attention to the fact that a member of the minor judiciary of the city, a police magistrate, was one of those behind the whole affair, and he was only sorry that he did not have the principals before him so that they could be summarily dealt with.

McCarthy, McKeever and Fogarty were then ordered to give $1,000 security each to appear before the court when wanted. In withholding a sentence of imprisonment Judge Gordon said that if the men should again fight in this jurisdiction, or in any other, that he would call them before him and impose the severest penalty of the law.

In conclusion the judge stated that the verdict will be a warning to clubs where boxing is held and to persons hiring public halls for the purpose of giving such exhibitions, that they will be committing a crime and will be liable to arrest and punishment. He hoped that the conviction would have the effect of stopping the enterprises at once.

Unless the convicted pugilists appeal the case and succeed in getting the decision reversed in the supreme court, boxing in this city will soon be a thing of the past. The shows given at the Southwark, Nonpareil, Caledonian Club, Athletic Club of the Schuylkill navy, and Girard Athletic Club are all practically similar to those at the Winter Circus, and the promoters will necessarily be compelled to close their doors or else suffer the same fate as these pugilists. It is impossible to make flesh of one and fowl of the other, and having found McKeever and others guilty, the authorities are duly bound to proceed against any other offenders.

Robert Deady, one of the lessees of the Winter Circus building, where the fight took place, says that he intends carrying the case to the supreme court.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U.S. Gov't Report

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Make a specialty of reliable and standard goods.

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$10.00 for All-Wool Suit! You'll have nothing but the walk and worry for it trying to match these Men's Fancy, Diagonal and Plain Black and Blue Cheviot Suits at Ten Dollars. Remember, there's reputation behind every dime's worth of work put into them. You'll get corresponding goodness with every cent of increase of price..........

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$2.50 For Men's Odd Trousers—all-wool in patterns of neat hair-line stripes. We know this item cannot be equaled. It's not to be expected..........

Boys' Combination Suits! Handsome styles in Cheviots, Homespuns, Cassimeres and Tweeds—including extra Trousers—4 to 16 years—$2.50, $2.75, $3.25, $3.50, $4.00, $4.50 and $5.00. Our leadership in the business fixes the price. They can't go lower. Selling a third higher elsewhere..........

Boys' Drab Corduroy Trousers, sizes 4 to 15 years, worth $1.00; our price......... 50C

Eiseman Bros.,

15-17 Whitehall.

FEELING BULLISH.

May Cotton Traders Are Waiting for Something to Turn Up,

DEEMING IT IMPRUDENT TO CONTEST

The Advance—The Stock Operators Waiting for Definite Action by the Anthracite Coal Presidents.

New York, March 28.—Speculation at the stock exchange today was far less active, the sales of stocks footing up only 160,099 shares. In this total Sugar figured for 24,100, Reading 20,000 and Distilling 5,100 shares. The falling off in business was the result of the indisposition of operators to enter into new engagement, pending definite action by the anthracite coal presidents. The latter were in session all day, and it was said that the meeting had been entirely harmonious. It was not expected, however, that the presidents could solve the knotty questions at issue at one session, and, consequently, no disappointment was felt. The trading in the Anthracites was on a smaller scale than usual and the fluctuations narrowed. Lackawanna declined from 162½ to 159¾ and closed at 160 bid. Delaware and Hudson sold down from 127⅜ to 126⅝ and later advanced to 127⅞. Jersey Central fell from 94 to 93⅛ and rose to 93½@94⅜. Reading sold down from 13½ to 12⅝, returned to 13½ and left off at 13¼. Susquehanna and Western rose ¾ to 13 and preferred ⅞ to 35⅞. The report that J. Pierrepont Morgan had endorsed the Earle-Olcott reorganization plan could not be confirmed here. The railway group was without feature, although the undertone was firm. February statements of prominent roads submitted today were generally favorable. The Pennsylvania, St. Paul and Jersey Central all reported net gains, but the Burlington and Quincy showed a heavy falling off. Lake Shore was a little more active and touched 138 on investment buying. New England also scored a further gain, rising to 37 on the improved outlook for the property. In the Industrials Sugar fell to 99⅝ and then rose to 100¾. The rally was due to a better demand for the refined and the withdrawal of the German sugar recently offered in this market. Distilling and Cattle Feeding trust certificates were stronger and rose 1¼ to 15⅞. General Electric, Chicago Gas, Lead and Tobacco, while firm, show no important change. Edison Illuminating, of New York, broke 3 to 95@96. Near the close Delaware and Hudson moved up to within a fraction of 128 and this imparted a firm tone to the entire list. Speculation left off firm.

The bond market was lower in the early trading, but at the close a firmer tone prevailed.

The sales of listed stocks aggregated 130,000 shares and of unlisted stocks 29,000 shares.

Treasury balances: Coin, $87,099,000; currency, $68,910,000.

Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent; last loan at 2 per cent; closing offered at 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 4¾@5¼ per cent.

Bar silver 63¾.

Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 4.88@4.88¼ for 60 days and 4.89¼@4.89½ for demand; posted rates 4.89@4.90½; commercial bills 4.87@4.87¾.

Government bonds firm.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds lower.

Silver at the board was 64¼.

London, March 28.—Bar silver 29⅛d. Paris advices quote 3 per cent rentes 102 francs 70 centimes for the account.

The following are closing bids:

Am'n Cotton Oil	25⅞	Mobile & Ohio	17
do. pref.	71¼	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	70
Am'n Sugar Refin.	100⅝	U S. Cordage	5
do. pref.	93	do. pref	8¼
Am'n Tobacco	93⅝	N. J. Central	94¼
do. pref	108	N. Y. Central	94⅞
Atch., T. & Santa Fe	5⅜	N. Y. & N. E	36⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	55⅝	Norfolk & Western	12⅝
Canada Pac.	38	Northern Pac	4
Ches. & Ohio	17⅛	do. pref	16⅝
Chicago & Alton	146	Northwestern	91
C., B. & Q	73¾	do. pref.	137
Chicago Gas	71⅝	Pacific Mail	23⅛
Del., Lack. & W	160	Reading	13⅛
Dis. & Cat. Feed	15⅝	Rock Island	64⅛
Erie	9⅝	St. Paul	57¼
do. pref.	18½	do. pref	114½
Ed. Gen. Electric	35⅝	Silver Certific	64¼
Ills. Central	87	T. C. I	15⅝
Lake Erie & West	16⅝	do. pref	70
do. pref.	72¾	Texas Pac	9¾
Lake Shore	137½	Union Pac.	10⅛
Lous. & Nash.	51⅝	Wabash, St. L. & P.	6¼
L'ville, N. A. & Ohio.	7	do. pref	14
Manhattan Consol	109⅝	Western Union	88⅜
Memphis & Chas	10	Wheeling & L. Erie.	12⅛
Mich. Central	92	do. pref	42½
Missouri Pac.	23¼		
Bonds—			
Alabama, Class A	105	Va. funded debt	58⅞
do. Class B	106	U. S. 4s, registered	111¼
do. Class C	95	do coupon	112⅝
Louisiana stamped	100	do. 2s	95
N. C. 4s	100	Southern Railway 5s	87⅝
N. C. 6s	127	do. common	11⅞
Tenn. new set'm't 3s	84¼	do. preferred	33¼
Virginia 6s deferred	8¼	S. C. 4½s	105
do. Trust rec'ts, S	6		

*Ex-dividend †Asked.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, March 28.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, manager.—The stock market today was dull and irregular.

The Coalers were sold down sharply on the early trading, but enjoyed later a rally, Jersey Central advancing above last night's closing, and Reading showed a strong tone in the afternoon dealings.

Reports from the conference of the anthracite coal presidents were satisfactory, although no definite settlement of existing differences was reported from today's meeting.

The Grangers were irregular with a narrow fluctuation, but the St. Paul February statement helped the group.

Sugar led in the Industrial list, and after an early decline of 1 per cent more than recovered its loss.

Whisky was strong and 1 per cent higher.

The market closed with a growing feeling among traders that the reaction had nearly run its course.

DESCRIPTION.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Closing bids.	Yesterday's Closing bids.
Delaware & Lack	162½	162½	159¾	160	161
Northwestern	90¾	91⅛	90⅝	91	90⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	....	....	....	15½	15½
Southern Railway	11¾	12	11⅝	12⅛	11⅞
New York & N. E	36	37	36	36⅞	35¾
Lake Shore	138	138	137	137½	136
Western Union	88½	88⅝	88½	88⅝	88¼
Missouri Pacific	22½	23½	22¾	23¼	23
Union Pacific	....	....	....	10⅛	10⅝
Dist. & Cattle Feed Co.	14¾	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	14½
Atchison	5¾	5¾	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝
Reading	13⅛	13½	12⅝	13⅛	13⅛
Louisville & Nash	51	51¾	51	51⅜	51
North. Pacific pref	16	16⅛	16	16⅛	16
St. Paul	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼	56⅝
Rock Island	64	64⅛	63⅞	64⅛	63¾
Chicago Gas	71½	71½	71¼	71½	71⅜
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	73⅜	73¾	72⅞	73¾	73⅛
Ame'n Sugar Refinery	100½	100¾	99⅝	100⅝	100⅛
Erie	9¾	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	9½
Am'n Cotton Oil	25⅝	25⅝	24⅝	26	25⅝
General Electric	35	36½	35	35⅞	35

Financial Gossip.

From The New York Stockholder.

It was a day of rest in the stock market. Transactions were largely reduced. Both the decrease in the volume of business and the slightly lower range of prices were a natural sequel to the liberal realizations and unusual activity at the opening of the week.

We look for no more than a traders' market for a day or two or until after the meeting of coal presidents. Prices have had a fair rise on the general insistence that the trade situation is better, but there is now a disposition to investigate such claims to see what basis they have in fact, and if the market has not discounted about all the actual gain that outside business has made.

Lack of important news contributed to the dullness of Tuesday's speculation. London was not a potent factor either as buyer or seller, and quotations from there were barely changed. Silver advanced, cotton reacted and wheat declined to within a couple of cents of its low record. In brief the day's influences may be dismissed with passing reference to the continued strength of exchange and rather less favorable earnings.

The general result of business at the stock exchange was a slightly lower range of prices for the active stocks, though with some noteworthy changes in the specialties.

Interest centered in Reading securities, which scored a material advance, and which alone call for special reference. Reading stock ended 2¼ up; transactions, 40,000 shares. The rise was accompanied by rumors of an important deal, but much of the buying was undoubtedly on the assumption that the company's wishes in the matter of production allotments will be acceded to as a result of the current attempt to adjust the coal troubles.

Such an outcome would, of course, improve the condition and outlook of the Reading property, though, of course, at the expense of those other coal companies which, for years, have made large profits out of a basis of percentages that kept the Reading, though the owner of 50 per cent of the anthracite lands, in a state of almost continuous bankruptcy.

In the earnings reported Tuesday for the third week in March gains and losses were pretty general: Missouri Pacific came in with a loss of $22,000 and Louisville and Nashville $6,000; Mexican National decreased $8,000, Central branch $6,000; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf $2,000; Ontario and Western $6,000, and Canadian Pacific $45,000. The increases were: Rochester and Pittsburg, $9,000; Chicago and West Michigan, $3,000, Denver and Rio Grande, $5,000, and St. Louis Southwestern, $5,000.

One looks in vain at the tonnage movement for evidence corroborative of the claim that the railroad situation is on the improve. Eastbound shipments from Chicago last week were lighter, live stock traffic fell off heavily.

Unfortunately there is nothing to encourage the belief that western roads have finally turned the corner of the question. Take Northwestern's figures. Is a falling off of over 2,500,000 bushels in deliveries a sign of recuperation? Is St. Paul's decrease of nearly 2,000,000 evidence that business is on the mend? We should say not. Nor is Burlington's decrease of 1,516,305 bushels, and Rock Island's of 737,000 a very flattering indication of the situation.

Of the same significance is the collapse in the live stock traffic. This is very well illustrated by the decreases in the deliveries at Chicago since January 1st, as compared with the like periods in other years, the roads having brought in 119,000 head less than a year ago, 182,000 less than in 1893 and 235,000 less than in 1892. Directly after the sirocco killed the corn last summer farmers began shipping their live stock to market, being unable to winter it owing to the crop failure. The hog movement as a result was for months very heavy, though lately it has greatly diminished.

The falling off is due to scarcity, and the indications are that during coming months the hog traffic, a most important source of revenue, will be as abnormally light as in recent months it has been abnormally heavy. Receipts at Chicago since January 1st have been 463,000 more than in 1894, 940,000 more than in 1893, 105,000 more than in 1892 and 500,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1891.

Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge says: "The newspapers report that business shows a great improvement in nearly all lines, but my business has experienced no such boom. I see no such change in the situation at all."—Boston News Bureau. Mr. Coolidge is a director of the Burlington road and one of the country's representative merchants.

He is probably not the only one, however, who finds some difficulty in securing evidence of any material change for the better in the business situation, or indications of such betterment in the immediate future. Every one would be glad if the signs of the times were as rosy as painted, but the facts are indicative of but slight changes in trade conditions, earnings, bank clearings and the like.

From The New York Indicator.

While, as a whole, the average of prices show a concession from Monday's prices, the fact that the average is ⅛ lower than on that day is no reason for abandoning the long side. Reactions must come, and if they did not a one-sided market would result in stagnation.

Jersey Central was a fraction lower at the close than the initial figures gave out. On the contrary, the stock of Reading was 1⅞ up. But he who sells Jersey Central to buy Reading is as likely to make money as he who throws his cash into the river.

The talk by which Reading has been advanced is all bosh, if the inside information we can get is half-way reliable. The Pennsylvania railroad, we are informed, is not "taking in" Reading. The real cause of Reading's advance is the fears of the shorts. The Reading cannot be made a paying property under any proposed plan.

Spend $20,000,000 and pay its obligations, and it is possible (?) that the company may pay 1@2 per cent on the investment. The Reading, to be made profitable, must be sold under the hammer, and even then the purchaser may not be sure of his position.

There has never been any plan for the profitable operating of the Reading except that proposed by Mr. A. A. McLeod. It must control the coal trade, or play second or third fiddle (financially) to the combination that is always ready to fight it.

The strength of foreign exchange had a disquieting effect on the stock market at the opening Tuesday. The demand for bills is large and the supply is very small, but it is conceded that gold shipments are improbable, as the bond syndicate has the market well in hand.

The steamship Teutonic, which sailed from Liverpool Wednesday carried £200,000 American gold coin to New York for the syndicate.

The offers of the professionals found ready buyers, the demand from the outsiders being more than the supply, and toward the noon hour the market assumed a stronger tone, the advances being particularly noticeable in the weak stocks of the early hours.

Commission houses report a decided improvement in their business, and customers who have not seen Wall street for many a day are once more dropping in and buying stocks. That the improvement is here to stay is evident, and the prospects for a continued bull market grow brighter every day.

Of course reactions such as Tuesday are to be expected, but the general tendency is toward an advancing market. So get in before you are left. Wall street and a bull market waits for no man.

BOND AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

The following are bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND CITY BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
New Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	100		Atlanta 4½s	102½	
New Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	100		Augusta 7s, L. D.	113	
New Ga. 4½s 1915	114	115	Macon 6s	111	114
Georgia 7s, 1896	102		Columbus 5	102	103
Savannah 5s	105		Rome graded	10[illegible]	
Atlanta 8s, 1902	119		Waterworks 5s	100	
Atlanta 7s, 1904	113½	114	Rome 6s	99	
Atlanta 7s, 1899	109		South Car. 4½s	104	105
Atlanta 6s, L. D.	112		Newnan 6s L. D.	102	104
Atlanta 6s, S. D.	100		Chattanooga 5s 1921	98	
Atlanta 5s, L. D.	102		Col. S. C. grad'd 3s & 4s, 1910	71	
			Ala., Class A	101	104

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia 6s, 1897	101	102	C. C. & A. 1st 5s, 1909	103	
Georgia 6s, 1910	108		do., 2d 7s, 1910	109	
Georgia 6s, 1922	110	113	do. con. 6s	8[illegible]	
Central 7s, 1893	120		Aug. & Knox. 1st 7s, 1900	101	
Ga. Pac. c't'fs	108		Atl'nta & Char. 1st 7s, 1907		117
Ga. Pacific 2d	5[illegible]		do. income 6s 1900	103	
A. P. & L., 1st 7s	95				
Mari'ta & N. G.					
S., A. & M. 1st	47				

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Georgia	159	160	Aug. & Sav	80	90
Southwestern	74	75	A. & W. P.	90	95
Central	9	11	do. deben	95	98
Cen. deben	16	20			

The Iron Trade.

Cleveland, O., March 28.—The Iron Trade Review says today: The wage advance in the Connellsville region and the consequent advance in the price of coke has been followed by several developments contributing to the support of the movement toward a better basis. Within the week the producers of Standard Lake Superior bessemer ores have acquainted their customers with the new price basis that is to be maintained on these ores in 1895—an advance of 15 cents a ton from the opening prices of 1894, and some ore has been sold in the past few days at the higher price. Simultaneously as the result of a movement started before the beginning of the year, western bar iron manufacturers have got together to try to check some of the demoralizing practices that have made that end of the finished material market a weariness to all connected with it. Outside of the iron trade, moreover, the past fortnight has brought more signs of promise than have come together in any equal period in months. The demand for money has increased and expanding commercial loans have caused a hardening in the rate. The first half of March shows an improvement in railroad earnings over the corresponding period in 1894—very slight, to be sure, but a reversal of the record of preceding months. In the Pittsburg district the action of the railroad coal operators, in agreeing to pay 60 cents for mining, or a 5 cent advance, though it falls short of the men's demand for 69 cents, signifies the end of the old prices. The direct reflection by the iron trade of those better symptoms is confined to bessemer pig iron and soft steel, so far as prices are concerned.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Local market closed quiet; middling 5 9-16c.

The following is our statement of the receipts, shipments and stocks at Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	SHIPM'TS 1895	SHIPM'TS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	618	85	369	500	9474	4640
Monday	302	178	539	1300	9237	3518
Tuesday	193	170	....	169	9430	3519
Wednesday	99	26	300	344	9229	3101
Thursday	90	180	55	50	9264	3231
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	1302	639	1263	2363	....	....

Stevens & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager.

New York, March 28.—It was an irregular market, but it was stronger in the main on the weak deliveries. May sold 3 points higher than June and 2 above August. May was a tower of strength to the market. The strength for that month kept near deliveries firm in the late trading, though the distant months closed lower. Early in the day there was a decline, ranging from 2 to 6 points. The distant months showed the most weakness, partly owing to some foreign selling and partly to disappointing advices from Liverpool, where a stronger market had been expected, and where the spot sales were only 10,000 bales. Manchester advices, both by public and private dispatches, were less encouraging, and silver was lower in London. But later on May shorts became nervous, and their buying and a little buying by bullish interests caused a rally. The near months recovered all of the early decline and advanced 1 to 3 points, though August and the later deliveries did not share in the rise. The close here was very steady, with moderate speculation. The receipts at the ports this week may reach 115,000 bales, against 42,000 this week last year, and the interior arrivals are expected to be about 52,000, against 27,000 in 1892, but the receipts cut no figure in the speculation today. The south bought and sold. In Manchester yarns were steady but quiet; cloths were quiet. The port receipts today were 20,196, against 16,191 last week and 4,916 last year. Total thus far this week, 94,928, against 90,238 last week. Spot cotton here was quiet and unchanged, with sales of 229 bales for spinning. Middling, 6 5-16c. The southern spot markets were generally quiet, steady and unchanged. Savannah declined 1-16c. New Orleans sold 2,500 bales. Augusta today received 375, against 648 last week and 264 last year; Houston, 2,262, against 3,089 and 433; Memphis, 652, against 812 and 265; St. Louis, 124, against 112 and 1,090. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at from 6,000 to 7,000 bales, against 6,963 last week and 1,790 last year. New Orleans declined 5 to 6 points, but recovered the loss later on. The feeling here is generally bullish, and those who are not bullish deem it imprudent to contest an advance. Many are waiting simply for something to turn up. May is a lion in the path of the bears. In the meantime there are large interests here committed to the bull side, and they have every incentive to support the market and prevent any material decline. The market takes the cotton quite readily.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Today's Close.	Yesterday's Close.
March	6.17	6.22	6.17	....	6.19-20
April	6.18	6.22	6.17	6.21-23	6.19-20
May	6.21	6.26	6.20	6.25-37	6.23-24
June	6.18	6.23	6.16	6.22-23	6.21-22
July	6.19	6.23	6.17	6.23-24	6.22-23
August	6.21	6.24	6.18	6.24-25	6.24-25
September	6.22	6.25	6.19	6.24-25	6.25-26
October	6.26	6.29	6.23	6.28-29	6.29-30

Closed very steady; sales 109,100 bales.

The following is a statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1895	RECEIPTS 1894	EXPORTS 1895	EXPORTS 1894	STOCKS 1895	STOCKS 1894
Saturday	16419	6833	27451	......	905155	804815
Monday	17976	6430	7425	9911	913239	791810
Tuesday	24901	9680	22576	20689	913646	782971
Wednesday	15445	6308	12074	15381	919880	771378
Thursday	20196	4906	11883	6620	925668	769680
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	94928	34157	81403	52581	....	....

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

January	....	July	5.90
February	....	August	5.95
March	5.88	September	5.98
April	5.72	October	6.01
May	5.79	November	6.03
June	5.85	December	6.07

Closed steady; sales 49,600 bales.

The Sun's Cotton Review.

New York, March 28.—Cotton fell 2 to 6 points early in the day, August and later months showing the greatest depression. The close was very steady, with prices on near months 1 to 3 points higher, though August and later months showed no improvement as compared with yesterday's last prices. The sales today were 109,100 bales. Liverpool advanced ½ point and closed ½ point lower for the day. The Bombay receipts for the week were 54,000, against 50,000 last year. Silver declined ⅜d in London. Liverpool sold 10,000 bales on the spot at unchanged prices. New Orleans declined 5 to 6 points, but recovered the loss later on. There is some indisposition to await the result of several state conventions on the question of reduced acreage. In Manchester yarns were steady but quiet, cloths quiet. New Orleans dispatches predict a decrease of 30,000 to 35,000 in the interior stocks this week.

Today's Features—Liverpool was disappointing to the bulls, and this, with a little local and southern selling, as well as some selling of the distant months by Europe, caused a decline early in the day, but local covering in May, which was the most bullish month of the list, caused a rally later on. The south also bought to some extent. Most of the news was bearish, but the undertone here is considered firm. The accidents, it is believed, will favor the bulls, and little or no attention was paid to the large receipts at the ports and the interior towns, the dullness of spot cotton, the depression in some southern markets or the decline in silver. Prominent interests are identified with the bull side, and are believed to be in for a long pull. There is more pressure to buy than to sell, though the outside demand is smaller than it was a short time ago.

Riordan & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 28.—(Special.)—Liverpool cables this morning were less favorable than the bulls had anticipated, and there was some pressure to sell at the opening, causing a decline of a few points. The first sales of August were at 6.21, and the temper of the market during the forenoon was variable, August advancing to 6.24 and then declining to 6.18. In the afternoon, however, prices again rallied, and the close was very steady at the best prices of the day, 6.24 being bid for August. The bears claim that the market is sustained by the manipulation of a bull clique, and point to the remarkable fact that May cotton is now actually higher than August and only a few points cheaper than October as proof of their assertion. Whether the strength of the market is the result of manipulation or not, nobody seems inclined just now to sell cotton. It has become too evident that every break invites fresh buying.

Hubbard Bros. & Co's. Cotton Letter.

New York, March 28.—Summary of Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s cotton letter: The Liverpool market is imbued with the idea that the recent advance will have the effect of stimulating the planting of cotton in many sections where a reduction had been expected, and with this idea that market follows very slowly the strength on this side, and seems inclined to regard the advance in New York and New Orleans as due entirely to manipulation. Our market opened this morning at 4@5 points decline, sold still lower and closed at last night's quotations. The strength of the market is due entirely to the belief that we have seen our lowest prices and that the probabilities of another large crop are small, while the chances of injury are great. A large sale of cotton was made during the afternoon by spinners' brokers and the contracts covered in this market. The interior movement tomorrow is expected to be heavy, but under the influence of the buying for New England spinners the market closed firm at the best prices.

Dry Goods.

From The Wall Street Journal.

The appointment of receivers for the firm of E. S. Jaffray & Co. does not alter the market at all, in fact there is a strong impression that the outstanding indebtedness of the firm will be paid in full. There is a large increase in the number of special price inducements in the market today, and while concessions are not being made openly, the market evidences an irregular undertone. [illegible]

Exports of Cotton Goods.

[illegible]

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

[illegible]

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

The Action of Wheat Was Governed by the Weather Report Yesterday.

Chicago, March 28.—[illegible]

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to J. C. Knox, Manager. [illegible]

The Cereal Situation.

From The New York Stockholder. [illegible]

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., March 28, 1895.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

[illegible]

Groceries.

[illegible]

Provisions.

[illegible]

Naval Stores.

[illegible]

Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

Fruits and Confectioneries.

[illegible] 11½c. Raisins—New California $1.75; ¼ boxes 65@75c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 20@25c. Nuts—Almonds 15@13c; pecans 7½@8c; Brazil 7½@8c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 10@11c. Peanuts—Virginia electric light 5c; fancy handpicked 3½@4c; North Carolina 3½@4c; Georgia 3@2½c.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 28—Eggs 10@12½c. Butter—Western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 15@18; choice 12½; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry—Turkeys 10@11 ℔ lb; hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large 16@18c medium 12½@15c; ducks 20@22½c. Dressed poultry—Turkeys 12½@15c; ducks 12@14c; chickens 10@12½c. Irish potatoes—Burbank $2.50@2.75 ℔ bbl; 90c@$1.00 ℔ bu. Tennessee bu. 65@75c. Sweet potatoes 60@65c ℔ bu. Honey—strained 8@10c; in the comb 10@12½. Onions $1.50@1.75 ℔ bu.; bbls. $3.50. Cabbage 2½@3c

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

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163-165 Dearborn-st., Chicago. 15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.

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[illegible]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Although one of our factories has burned down, yet we are still able to supply builders, and the public generally, with everything in the Sash, Door, Blind and Lumber line. Our south side factory will run on double time. Our stock is still the largest in the south and the trade may send in orders with the assurance that they will be promptly filled.

TRAYNAHM & RAY,

90 Decatur Street.

SELLING OUT SHOES

To Leave Atlanta.

Saturday, April 6th, is the last day we can sell them:

Shoes Much Below Cost

TO CLOSE OUT.

We will refuse no reasonable offer for any Shoe in the house.

All Shoes must be sold by April 6th.

M. L. LAMBERT,

82 WHITEHALL ST

Mar 13-1m e.o.d.

"TRILBY IS COMING."

mar 27 29 31

Confederate Veterans Reunion

Houston, Texas, May 20

The Atlanta and West Point railroad, Atlanta and Houston short line via Montgomery, Mobile (along the beautiful gulf coast) and New Orleans, will sell tickets at very low rates to confederate veterans and their friends from Atlanta to Houston, Tex. This is the recognized route between Atlanta and Houston. Through cars will be run. Only one night out by this line. Tickets will be sold May 17th and 18th.

If you contemplate going, please send your name to GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 Kimball house, FRED D. BUSH, D. P. A., L. and N. R. R. 36 Wall St., JOHN A. GEE, Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

Low Rates to Dallas, Texas, Account General Assembly Presbyterian Church.

The Atlanta and West Point railroad (United States mail route) will sell tickets for the above occasion at one fare for the round trip ($24.90) from Atlanta. Tickets on sale May the 13th, 14th and 15th. Good to return until June 3d.

This is the through line, via Montgomery, Mobile (along the beautiful gulf coast) and New Orleans.

The rate is open to everybody. This is your opportunity to visit Texas.

GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 Kimball house. JOHN A. GEE, Gen. Pass. Agent.

FIRE BRICK AND FIRE CLAY.

SCIPLE SONS,

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DEALERS IN

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ROOM 6, CAPITAL CITY BANK B'LD'G.

John W. Dickey,

Stock and Bond Broker,

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

Showing the Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Central Time.

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.			
From Hapeville	6 30 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
§From Savannah and Jacksonville	7 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
From Hapeville	8 15 am	§To Savannah and Jacksonville	7 [illegible]
From Hapeville	9 45 am	To Hapeville	[illegible]
[illegible]			
GEORGIA MIDLAND AND GULF. (VIA CENTRAL RAILROAD TO GRIFFIN)			
From Columbus	11 30 am	To Columbus	7 [illegible]
From Columbus	8 05 pm	To Columbus	4 [illegible]
ATLANTA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD.			
From Ft. Valley	11 00 am	To Fort Valley	3 [illegible]

The shortest possible and most direct route from the south to Chicago is via

NASHVILLE AND EVANSVILLE

over the Louisville and Nashville, Evansville and Terre Haute, Chicago and East Illinois railroads. Solid vestibuled trains with elegant dining service.

TAKE THE EVANSVILLE ROUTE THE NASHVILLE AND CHICAGO LIMITED FOR ALL cities in the west, north and northwest. Be sure your ticket reads via the Evansville Route, the shortest and quickest and most direct line from the south.

J. B. CAVANAUGH, G. P. A., Evansville, Ind.

J. M. CUTLER, G. S. A., Atlanta, Ga.

TRIP TO EUROPE

Persons desiring to go to Europe would do well to take lessons in French language from the Berlitz school. This will make them capable of understanding and making themselves understood.

PROFESSOR L. COCHE, 19 East Cain Street.

S. A. L.

Cheap Rates North and East

The Seaboard Air-Line still in the lead on cheap rates to all northern and eastern cities. Note the following figures:

From Atlanta, Athens and Elberton to Richmond, $9.80; Petersburg, $9.15; Norfolk and Portsmouth, $8; Washington via Portsmouth, $9.50; Baltimore via Bay line, $10; Philadelphia via Portsmouth and New York, Pennsylvania and Norfolk railroad, $11.80; New York via Norfolk and all rail, $14; Boston via Norfolk and all rail, $19.75; via Norfolk and steamers, $17. Other eastern and North Carolina points correspondingly low. The famous "Atlanta special" leaves Atlanta 12 noon, daily. Solid train to Washington, D. C. Seaboard Air Line express leaves Atlanta 8:15 daily. Pullman sleepers on all through trains. For time tables, tickets and detailed information call on,

E. J. Walker, City Ticket Agent, 6 Kimball House.

B. A. Newland, General Agent Passenger Department.

W. L. Flournoy, Traveling Passenger Agent.

T. J. Anderson, General Passenger Agent.

E. St. John, Vice President.

Old Papers for for sale at this office at 20 cents per hundred.

COMES ARKANSAS.

A Bill Introduced to Appropriate $10,000 for a State Exhibit.

GENEROUS OFFER OF A RAILROAD

It Proposes to Duplicate Whatever Appropriation the State Makes—Other Exposition News.

Arkansas yesterday took an important step toward getting up the fund necessary to present a complete state exhibit at the exposition.

The movement is strongly backed and there is every reason to believe that it will succeed. A bill was introduced yesterday in the Arkansas state senate appropriating $10,000 for a representative exhibit from that state. The bill has been promised a powerful backing and there is every reason to believe that it will pass.

The St. Louis and Iron Mountain railroad proposed upon hearing of the introduction of the bill to duplicate any appropriation the state might make. This will insure a magnificent display of Arkansas's resources at the exposition. The press and the people of Arkansas are heartily supporting the bill. It will come up for a hearing in the course of a few weeks.

Good Work in Europe.

The European commissioner of the exposition, Mr. A. Macchi, is accomplishing excellent results in the various countries where he is prosecuting his labors..

A letter received by Mr. E. A. Felder yesterday, written by Mr. Macchi, in Paris, gives in detail the results of Commissioner Macchi's work. He has succeeded in accomplishing a great deal in England, and is now in France, working up interest.

He says in his letter that the British section will be taken up by exhibits of the most creditable character. Messrs. Hillman & Saunders, of London, are at work in the interest of this section, and have already accomplished a great deal. They have sent out 10,000 circulars. A daily canvass is being made of the London firms. Mr. Macchi says that he is pleased to announce that the British committee of patronage will be the finest ever extended to any exposition. Among the gentlemen patrons of the enterprise are Lieutenant General the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., K. C. M. G., C. B., C. I. E.; Sir George W. R. Campbell, K. C. M. G.; Sir Augustus Adderley, K. C. M. G.; Hon. Sir Julius Vogel, K. C. M. G.

Macchi says he has been in France one week, and has met with great success. He met with considerable difficulty and discouragement at the start, as France was so badly treated at the Chicago fair. He went to work through the American chamber of commerce and through the assistance of Mr. Tyng and Mr. Peartree succeeded in getting a strong endorsement for the exposition.

The United States chamber of commerce will be the representative of the exposition in France, and Mr. R Saulay will make a canvass of exhibitors. He speaks most highly of the assistance he has received from Mr. Shropshire, who is the assistant consul at Paris. He will leave in a few days for Berlin, and will make a thorough canvass of Germany.

The College Days.

A day will be set apart for all of the Georgia colleges at the exposition. A letter was received by President Collier yesterday asking that a day be set apart for Wesleyan college, as the faculty and pupils of that institution want to have a day at the exposition. Some time ago the same request came from Lucy Cobb college; and Agnes Scott, the Southern Female college at Manchester and the two colleges at La-Grange will be well represented. Shorter college will doubtless join in the movement. Emory has already signified a willingness to make one day of the exposition notable. The college days promise to be a feature of the exposition.

Exposition Notes.

There was a well attended meeting of the woman's board at exposition headquarters yesterday morning. Several matters relating to entertainments were considered, but no action of special importance was taken.

Mr. Edmund A. Felder returned yesterday from a trip of three days to Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. D. M. Thompson, president of the Corliss Steam Engine Company, was shown over the grounds yesterday by Mr. J. H. Allen, chief of the machinery department. This company was the first to build Corliss engines, and furnished the big engine at the centennial that is now being used at Pullman, Ill. They propose to exhibit an engine here, that while being smaller that the one used at the centennial, will have all the latest improvements. Mr. Thompson expressed himself well pleased with the progress of the work, etc.

Florida Negroes Interested.

Jacksonville, Fla., March 28.—(Special.)—The state commissioners of Florida for the negro department of the Atlanta exposition met tonight at the parsonage of Bethel Baptist church. S. H. Hart presided. Rev. J. M. Waldson and Rev. J. B. Williams, associate commissioners, were present. It was decided to call a mass meeting of the colored citizens to meet on Friday night April 5th.

The following local commissioners for Jacksonville and Duval county were appointed and given authority to solicit and encourage exhibits: The publishers of The Jacksonville Advocate, D. B. Williams, M. J. Christopher, D. W. Taliaferro, J. W. Johnson, E. W. Robinson, Rev. J. R. Howard, E. J. Reese, J. E. Spearing, Martin Ferguson, I. A. Ross and S. M. Dennis.

South Carolina Ladies at Work.

Columbia, S. C., March 28.—(Special.)—The board of lady managers for South Carolina in charge of the exhibit for the woman's department of the Atlanta exposition by the women of South Carolina, held a meeting in the governor's office this morning.

There were present Mrs. Andrew Simonds, chairman; Mrs. W. C. Benet, of Charleston; Mrs. John E. Bacon, Mrs. Willie Jones, Mrs. George F. Baker, of Columbia; Mrs. W. O. Tillinghast, of Hampton; Mrs. J. H. Earl and Mrs. William Wilkins, of Greenville.

They were in session for several hours and the whole situation and details of their work were thoroughly and intelligently discussed. They are deeply interested and thoroughly in earnest and there will be a most creditable exhibit. Mrs. Simonds, who is a superb organizer, has the situation well in hand. An address to the women of the state will be issued in a few days and subcommittees will be appointed for the counties. Collections of all kinds are to be invited for exhibition.

THE DENTAL BOARD.

It Will Meet at the Senate Chamber This Morning.

There will be a meeting of the state dental examining board in the senate chamber at 10 o'clock this morning. The meeting will be a busy one as a number of dental applicants are to be examined.

The members of the board arrived in the city last night and will be ready to commence work this morning. They hope to get through before night.

The board is composed of the following gentlemen: J. H. Coyle, Thomasville; J. T. Bowden, Savannah; D. D. Atkinson, Brunswick; H. H. Johnson, Macon; B. H. Catching, Atlanta.

VENEZUELA IN DIPLOMACY.

Hon. W. L. Scruggs Relates Interesting Diplomatic Incidents.

The recent dismissal by the Venezuelan government of the ministers of France and Belgium accredited to that country and the press comments which that act has provoked recalls to mind many similar incidents in the diplomatic history of the United States.

During the first years of our first federal administration under the constitution of 1787 Mr. Genet, the French minister accredited to the new republic, made himself so obnoxious to the government that the secretary of state was forced to suspend all official relations with him. Finally President Washington proceeded to give him his passports and order him out of the country. But at the suggestion of Jefferson and Randolph this action was delayed and the French government requested to recall Genet. He was recalled accordingly and M. Fauchet was sent in his place.

In 1806 the Spanish minister to this country, Senor Yrujo, was summarily dismissed by President Jefferson for an attempt to hire a newspaper in Philadelphia to advocate Spain's side of the boundary dispute then existing between that country and this. He was in due course replaced by a new minister from Spain.

In 1809 Mr. Jackson, the British minister to this country, was dismissed by President Madison. Jackson's offense was his statement, in writing, that his predecessor (Erskine) had acted without instructions, and his incautious intimation, in the same note, that the secretary of state (Robert Smith) was cognizant of this fact at the time. The British government acquiesced and accredited a new minister to the United States.

In 1849 M. Poussion, the French minister at Washington, made himself so obnoxious to Mr. Clayton, secretary of state, that all official communication was practically suspended. This occasioned some delay in the formal reception of our minister, Mr. Rives, by the government at Paris; but very soon the French government disavowed M. Poussion's course, recalled him and sent a new minister in his stead.

As late as 1889 the executive of the United States practically suspended official relations with the British minister, Lord Sackville West, and made a formal demand for his immediate recall, which was complied with. Lord Sackville's offense was the writing of a letter to some obscure individual in California, in which the minister advised British sympathizers how to vote in the then pending presidential election.

These are but a few of the many incidents of the kind which mark our diplomatic history. And similar incidents in the history of other countries are almost innumerable. It has been generally held by all governments that a publication by a foreign minister, during his official term, of a document charging the government to which he is accredited with bad faith, is good ground for the suspension of official relations with him. The government thus offended may demand his immediate recall, and if that be unduly delayed he may be given his passports and escorted out of the country. In all cases it is within the province of the government to whom a minister is accredited to request his recall, and such request, when personal to the offending minister, is generally very promptly complied with without any interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries.

II.

In the month of April, 1893, the ministers of France, Belgium, Spain and Germany, all duly accredited to the Venezuelan government, held a secret conclave in Caracas, at which they united in a written memorial to their respective governments for the establishment in that capital of an extra territorial commission or court of claims to adjudiate and enforce payment of certain pecuniary claims by their respective citizens and subjects against the government of Venezuela. In other words, they proposed to treat Venezuela, not as a Christian country within the pale of international law and usage, but as though it were a pagan or Mohammedan state. This, in itself, was a most extraordinary proceeding; and if not promptly disavowed by their respective governments, would have justified a suspension of official relations with them.

But this was not the worst feature of the case. The ministers, in order to justify their extraordinary conduct, charged, in effect, that the Venezuelan law courts, and the entire government for that matter, were incompetent, dishonest and corrupt. In the meantime, without any suspicion of what had been going on, the Venezuelan government proceeded to make provision, under the constitution and laws of the republic, for the adjustment and payment of all legitimate pecuniary claims by foreign residents.

Here the matter might have ended and Venezuela been none the wiser had the signatory ministers been less incautious in guarding their secret. But they sent a copy of their joint memorial to the Italian minister (who was absent at the time of the original meeting) in the hope that he too would sign it. This he declined to do. He, however, courteously requested a copy for transmissal to his government. Singularly enough, this request was granted without any injunction as to secrecy. The Italian minister then sent the document to his government, which published it in what we would call the annual volume of "foreign relations," generally known in Italy as the libro verde, or "green book." A copy of this publication somehow found its way to Caracas and hence the trouble.

This was in February last. On the 7th of March instant Dr. Rojas, the Venezuelan minister of foreign affairs, acting in accordance with the instructions of President Crespo, backed up by a united cabinet council and a joint resolution of both houses of the Venezuelan congress, sent to the offending ministers their passports. In his communication of that date to the French minister, after briefly reciting the cause of offense, Dr. Rojas says: "The president of the republic is therefore of opinion that your excellency is no longer a suitable medium of the cordial relations which this government desires to cultivate and maintain with the French nation, and I am directed to apprize your excellency that further official communications from you will not be received at this ministry, and to hand you herewith your passports from the country. This step concerns only your excellency personally, and in no way alters, or is designed to alter, the very cordial relations which, as I have said, Venezuela desires to cultivate and perpetuate between the two countries." A similar note was addressed to the Belgian and to the other offending ministers, and when they embarked a salute of twenty-one guns was fired in honor of the national ensign of each of their respective countries.

III.

Such are the simple facts in the case, which, unfortunately, have not been hitherto sufficiently well understood by the people and press of this country to justify the formation of any very definite opinion on the subject. It is difficult to see how the Venezuelan government could have acted otherwise consistently with its self-respect as a sovereign and independent state. It is true, action might have been delayed, as in the case of Genet, and the recall of the obnoxious ministers formally requested or demanded. But that involves only a question of mere expediency, of which the offended government is competent to judge. The right of Venezuela, under the law and usage of nations, to pursue the course she did, will hardly be questioned by any one who is at all familiar with the customs and usages of international intercourse of Christian countries.

Thus far, if the press reports may be relied upon, none of the governments (with the possible exception of that of France) have taken exception. Germany has already named a new minister to replace the offending one, and it is presumed that France and Belgium and the others can hardly fail, when all the material facts shall be disclosed to them, to send new ministers who shall be persona grata.

WILLIAM L. SCRUGGS.

THE GRAND OPERA SEASON.

Messrs. Campobello and Glover Are Working Hard for Its Success.

The outlook for the season of grand opera seems, from the reports of Messrs. Campobello and Glover, who have it in charge, to be favorable.

"We have been at work only this afternoon," said Signor Campobello, "and find many responses to our season ticket subscription list. It is positively necessary to the success of the venture that the lovers of good music here should aid us by taking season tickets, because, if we do not have sufficient assurances of this kind, we cannot come to Atlanta. As it is, a good start has been made. Mr. Glover and I can't see everybody, so I hope those whom we do not reach personally will let us hear from them by mail or otherwise. We must close the subscriptions at once."

"Yes," said Mr. Glover, "I am sure the people of Atlanta will appreciate Signor Campobello's enterprise. His company is now rehearsing in New York and is receiving much favorable consideration from the musical papers of New York. It is regarded as one of the finest companies that has ever been organized for a season of this kind, and Atlanta is getting a good deal of advertising out of it on account of its being an Atlanta enterprise."

There is no question about the excellence of the company which Signor Campobello has secured, and it is to be hoped the responses to his subscription will be many.

AN IMPORTANT QESTION.

Why Editor Noyes Wants to Try Editor Dana in Washington.

From The Washington Star.

Some people doubt whether Mr. Dana and Mr. Laffan being in New York can be brought here against their will to answer for the offense which they have committed against our laws, but no one who knows anything whatsoever about the law of libel has the slightest doubt that, if the publication complained of is a libel, an unmistakable offense has been committed in this jurisdiction. It is a vain, irrational disturbance of the air, a mere waste of breath and strength, to shriek appeals for aid from the constitution, based on the notion that there is no district misdemeanor in the case. If Judge Brown should decide that Mr. Dana and Mr. Laffan cannot be brought here for trial against their will like other lawbreakers, the decision would not and could not declare that no offense has been committed in the district. It would merely announce in effect that these constructive fugitives from justice cannot be extradited and that as long as the indicted persons keep out of the district the Washington court cannot punish them for the alleged offense. If Mr. Dana or Mr. Laffan, waiving technicalities or shaking off timidity, should thereafter venture into Washington, he would quickly be arrested and put upon trial, and would thus receive the most convincing proof that an indictable offense had been committed here. As long as Mr. Dana and Mr. Laffan fear to attempt to sustain their defamatory charge in this district, for so long a term dues the pending indictment sentence them to exile from the national capital.

The equities as well as the law point to the district as a proper place of trial. A peculiarity of libel is that the libeled is really the man on trial, the issue being the truthfulness of defamatory charges against him. If he is acquitted his accuser is convicted. Being the real defendant on the affirmative charges is he not entitled to his jury of the vicinage? Is the man who libels better entitled than the man who is libeled to have the trial at his place of residence? The New York state law recognizes that the libelled has primarily this privilege by requiring the libeler, if he desires the trial in the county where he resides, to pay the expenses, if convicted, of the complainant in going to and from his place of residence to the place of trial and in attendance upon the trial. This state law is cited merely as suggesting an analogy, and not as stating the authority by which a United States court in New York is controlled, though it has been triumphantly quoted for the latter purpose in one of the New York papers. It is a natural, but, of course, mistaken New York impression that the Albany legislature makes laws governing the United States and its courts.

WEATHER SYNOPSIS AND FORECAST

Early yesterday morning a belt of comparatively high barometric pressure extended over the central valleys, from the Canadian border almost to the gulf coast, separating two storm areas, the first of which covered the regions north of Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, while the second extended over the Missouri valley, western Kansas and Missouri and the regions to the west thereof. During the day the entire atmospheric system moved eastward, but the relative position of the areas changed very little. The eastern storm, after causing high winds over the Ohio valley, lake regions and northeastern states, was in the evening moving off the Atlantic coast, while the western storm had deepened considerably and gained additional energy. Its center was located in the vicinity of Huron, S. D., at which place the barometer was at 7 o'clock p. m. registering a pressure of only 29.38 inches.

High temperatures were in order throughout the country, more especially the northwest, where the mercury at several stations reached a maximum of 88 or 90 degrees. In the northeast, at Buffalo, New York and Detroit the temperature at, or near, nightfall was down to the freezing point. Of precipitation there was yesterday a total absence in all sections and clear skies generally prevailed in the southern states.

For Georgia today: Fair; slightly cooler in northern portion.

Local Report for March 28, 1895.

Mean daily temperature..	68
Normal temperature	55
Highest in twenty-four hours	81
Lowest in twenty-four hours....	55
Rainfall, twenty-four hours to 7 p. m....	00
Deficiency of rainfall since January 1st.	1.84

The Weather Bulletin.

Observations taken at 7 o'clock p. m.:

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Barometric Pressure.	Temperature.	Wind Velocity.	Rainfall in past 24 hours.	Max. Tem.
SOUTHEAST—					
Atlanta, Ga., clear	29.98	76	6	.00	80
Augusta, Ga., clear	29.96	76	8	.00	82
Charlotte, N. C., clear	29.92	70	6	.00	82
Jacksonville, Fla., clear	30.04	74	12	.00	82
Knoxville, Tenn., clear	30.00	68	L	.00	78
Mobile, Ala., clear	30.08	70	6	.00	80
Montgomery, Ala., clear	30.02	74	6	.00	84
Pensacola, Fla., clear	30.08	68	10	.00	80
Savannah, Ga., clear	29.96	74	8	.00	84
Tampa, Fla., clear	30.14	64	L	.00	76
Wilmington, N. C., clear	29.90	54	26	.00	82
SOUTHWEST—					
Abilene, Tex., clear	29.78	82	12	.00	86
Corpus Christi, Tex., clear	29.98	70	24	.00	74
Fort Smith, Ark., clear	29.84	78	8	.00	86
Galveston, Tex., clear	30.06	66	8	.00	72
Memphis, Tenn., clear	29.94	78	6	.00	86
Meridian, Miss., clear	30.02	72	L	.00	84
New Orleans, La., clear	30.08	74	6	.00	80
Palestine, Tex., clear	29.96	76	6	.00	82
San Antonio, Tex., clear	29.94	76	6	.00	82
Vicksburg, Miss., clear	30.00	76	6	.00	82
NORTHEAST—					
Baltimore, Md., clear	30.00	42	12	.00	48
Buffalo, N. Y., clear	30.14	30	8	T	34
Cincinnati, O., clear	30.08	50	6	.00	56
Detroit, Mich., P cloudy	30.16	32	8	.00	38
Lynchburg, Va., clear	29.98	56	16	.00	70
New York, N. Y., clear	29.90	32	40	.00	42
Norfolk, Va., clear	30.00	46	L	.00	66
NORTHWEST—					
Chicago, Ill., cloudy	30.06	32	12	.00	32
Denver, Col., clear	29.56	66	14	.00	74
Dodge City, Kan., P cloudy	29.52	78	22	.00	90
Huron, S. D., cloudy	29.38	68	22	.00	76
Kansas City, Mo., cloudy	29.68	78	18	.00	88
North Platte, Neb., P cloudy	29.44	72	L	.00	84
Omaha, Neb., cloudy	29.50	78	12	.00	84
Rapid City, S. D., cloudy	29.74	72	22	.00	76
St. Louis, Mo., clear	29.86	68	16	.00	74
St. Paul, Minn., cloudy	29.80	44	8	.00	48

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will please you.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS
FORTY MILLION CAKES YEARLY.
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CIN'TI.

A MONEY FACTORY.

One Is Thought To Be in Operation in Atlanta at Present.

FOUND A PACKAGE OF SPURIOUS COIN

How a Prospective Bridegroom Skipped with His Fiancee's Funds, and Was at Last Arrested.

There is a money factory in operation somewhere in Atlanta.

It is turning out an abundance of spurious coin some of which has been put in circulation. There is now in the office of Chief of Detectives Wright a large package of counterfeit money. It was brought there yesterday morning. The coin is made up in 25 cent pieces. The money was turned out from a good plaster of paris mold, but the metal is not sound and the job clumsy.

It may lead, however, to the detection of a gang of counterfeiters who for some time have, it is thought, been at work in this city. During the last months stray bogus coins have made their appearance in different parts of the city. Saturday a well dressed man engaged a cab, drove about the city, and when the drive was finished handed the cabman his fare and disappeared. Soon afterwards the hackman found that the coin was a counterfeit dollar, and the matter was reported to the detectives. At another time during the month counterfeit coins have shown up at different places, giving color to the belief that it was being manufactured in Atlanta.

The discovery of the package of counterfeit quarters yesterday was peculiar. Just after breakfast the little son of F. M. South, who lives at the corner of Moore and Gilmore street, came running into the house excitedly. When his father saw him the young fellow was clapping his hands, standing on his head and doing other feats indicative of great joy. The paternal ancestor inquired into the cause. He was informed by the jubilant urchin that he had found as much money as he wanted. The little fellow was in a frenzy of delight, and pointed to a package which he said he had picked up on the streets. When South examined it he found that it contained a lot of clumsily made counterfeit coins. He carried them at once to Chief Wright.

It is thought that the money was either dropped or thrown away as useless by the counterfeiters. It goes to show, however, that money of a spurious nature is being made, and the matter will be reported to Secret Service Officer Forsythe today.

Skipped with the Money.

Sherman Wiley was among the elite of colored aristocracy. He was formerly a trusted servant of Hon. Nat Hammond and utilized the information he picked up around the law office by posing among his people as an individual learned and wise.

Matilda Gilbert was the dusky damsel who met him, and after continuous persuasion, for Matilda was well fixed in worldly goods, plighted her troth and agreed to marry him in a few months.

Wiley proved untrue and quite a different programme will be observed on the day fixed for their marriage.

The prospective bridegroom is now a prisoner in the police station. He was brought in yesterday by Officer Beavers, who had been detailed to go to Washington for him, where he has been hiding out for some weeks.

Wiley, when he became engaged, drew up a picture of a happy home and induced the girl to put in his hands sufficient money for building a nice house, where they were to live. The place was selected, but weeks passed and the workmen did not appear. Matilda became alarmed and found that the man had appropriated the money. She took steps for prosecution. Sherman fled and was located in Washington, Ga., this week, where he had been on a protracted spree. The news of his arrest was telegraphed to Chief Connolly, and Officer Beavers set out to bring him back.

Saturday was the day set for their marriage, but instead of marching up to a chancel, the negro will probably step into a cell.

High, Lowe, Jack and the Game.

John Lowe, who worked a very shrewd game on J. M. High, was captured yesterday morning by Jack Wooten. The negro could write a good hand, and was in the habit of getting goods on orders, which, it is said, he fixed up. He had secured a supply of spring clothing from J. M. High & Co., when Detectives Wooten, Holcombe and Ivy got on to the game and made the arrest.

Out of the Ordinary.

There are 300 negroes in the universities of Europe.

Germany has 26,000 of the 51,000 breweries said to be in the world.

Women act as station masters on some of the Austrian railways.

The roar of a waterfall is explained in the constant explosion of hundred of thousands of bubbles.

At the Bon Marche, Paris, last year, 662 persons were arrested for kleptomania.

It has taken two years to partly rebuild a bridge at Rome which, it is stated, dates from the time of Emperor Adrian.

In England paternal legislation has now reached the point of prohibiting the carrying of pistols by boys under eighteen years of age.

Some men have recently gone about in France claiming to be prisoners of the war of 1870 recently escaped from Germany, but they are declared to be impostors.

Workmen digging a cellar at the corner of Sixth avenue and Tenth street, New York, have encountered a strong, clear brook, and have found in it a serious embarrassment.

At the Salford police court, England, the sitting magistrate fined a handreader on the ground that "telling fortunes and pretending to predict future events is an offense under the statute."

There are twenty-two ladies acting as certified sanitary inspectors in England, and it is noticeable that the districts they control are in better order than others in which men do the inspecting.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth,
Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of Mildred Caldwell, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment.

R. H. CALDWELL, Administrator.

March 21, 1895. mch 22 29 apr5 12 19

WHAT'S YOUR MONEY WORTH?

Answering that question depends upon where you go to find out. We honestly, conscientiously believe that your money is worth more right here, when clothes are the basis of comparison, than anywhere in this state. Here's a chance to prove it. Our Men's

Clay Worsted Suits at $7.50,
English Wales Suits at $10

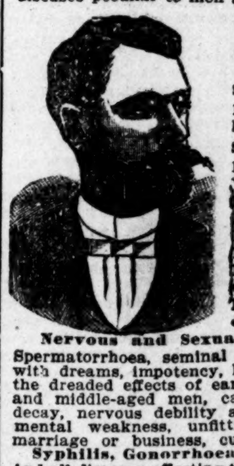
Are made of fine long-filler wool, sizes 33 to 42; silk sewed and piped, and fit to perfection, and would cost you fully one-third more elsewhere. Convince yourself by looking at them. In Hats and Neckwear we can also please you and your pocketbook.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
3 WHITEHALL ST.
See Our Window Display of $10 Suits.

FOR RENT
The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

YOU NEED HELP

If sick, and the best medical help available is none too good. Why not consult specialists of established reputation and unquestioned reliability, such as Dr. Hathaway & Co.? Whatever opinion is given by these leading specialists you can depend upon as being true. There is no trickery or humbuggery in their practice. They are true, genuine specialists in all diseases peculiar to men and women.



Specialties;
Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Strictures, Hydrocele Varicocele Psoriasis, Moles, Eczema, Pimples, Piles, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

Nervous and Sexual Diseases, Spermatorrhoea, seminal weakness, losses with dreams, impotency, lost manhood and the dreaded effects of early vice in young and middle-aged men, causing premature decay, nervous debility and physical and mental weakness, unfitting patients for marriage or business, cured.

Syphilis, Gonorrhoea, and Gleet, And all diseases affecting the genito-urinary system are treated by scientific and successful methods.

All special diseases are cured by methods used at the famous Hot Springs and eastern hospitals, the most successful treatment known, and which are exclusively used in Dr. Hathaway & Co.'s treatment. Specific diseases are cured permanently by these methods, and all poison is thrown out of the blood so that a return is impossible.

Blood and Skin Diseases, Old ulcers, old sore legs, eczema, causing unbearable burning and itching of the skin, pimples and blotches on the face, sore scalp, causing falling hair.

Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Causing pain in back, scalding urine, frequent mixturition, brick dust and other sediment in the urine.

PILES cured by painless treatment.
STRICTURE cured by a painless method.

Diseases of Women.
All irregular and painful menstruation, displacements, causing bearing-down sensations, with pains in groins. All unnatural and weakening discharges, sterility or barrenness.

Consultation and examination free and confidential.

Dr. Hathaway & Co
22½ South Broad Street Atlanta, Ga. Hours—9 to 12, 2 to 6, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1.
MAIL treatment given by sending for symptom blanks. No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases. Sixty-four page reference book sent free by mentioning this paper.

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Covers the entire block on Broadway, with 400 rooms and 200 bathrooms.
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LOUIS L. TODD, Proprietor.

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THE OLD AND RELIABLE
Atlanta Trunk Factory.
We are manufacturers and not merely dealers.
NO JUGGLERY
Honest Goods at Cut Rate Prices.
We want to sell you Trunks and Valises. Call on us. We make the prices to suit the times.
L. LIEBERMAN,
92 and 94 Whitehall Street, Branch No. 2 Whitehall, Cor. Railroad.

FOR RENT
The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

WE FEED THE PEOPLE.
Watch the Straws and You Will See the Way the Wind Blows.

Watch 90 Whitehall and see the constant flow of customers going in and out, plainly showing who is selling the goods and who is doing the grocery trade of Atlanta.

Do not only watch, but call in and examine the large and varied stock of fresh and seasonable goods, and get prices and save from 25 to 50 per cent.

Some few prices given:
2 pound cans best Tomatoes, 5c.
Potted Ham or Tongue, per pound, 6c.
French Prunes, per pound, 10c.
2 pound package Oat Meal, 10c.
Condensed Milk, 10c.
Fresh Elgin Creamery Butter, 25c.
Oyster and Milk Crackers, 10c.
10 pound can Pure Leaf Lard, 90c.
Best Sugar Cured Hams, 11c.
20 pounds Carolina Rice, $1.
24 pounds best Sugar, $1.
50 pounds best Flour made, $1.
Out-of-town orders filled, packed and shipped as if you were present. Quality and prices fully guaranteed.

W. R. HOYT,
'Phone 451. 90 Whitehall St.

PROGRESSIVE ENDOWMENT GUILD OF AMERICA.
A Fraternal Beneficiary Order
Based Upon Sound Business Principles.
Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Virginia in 1890.
Economically and Efficiently Administered by Men of the Highest Standing and Integrity

BENEFITS.
$500 to $5,000 in ten years, old age, or previous, in case of death.
$1.25 to $25 per week in time of sickness.
If you desire to accumulate a competency for yourself, join the Guild.
If you wish to provide for your family and dear ones in case of death, join the Guild!
If you desire aid in time of sickness or accident, join the Guild!
Three essentials embodied in its matchless plan, for which every prudent man and woman should provide.
Chapters in every section of the country. Daily increasing in membership.
J. G. M. CORDON, Deputy Supreme Governor.
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Art At Hard-Time Prices.
For one month I offer all my pictures at half price. On sale or on order.
JAMES P. FIELD,
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THE GRAND.
TONIGHT
And at Saturday Matinee and Night
HOYT'S
Latest and Brightest Success,
"A TEXAS STEER"
—By the Author of—
"A Temperance Town," "A Milk White Flag," "A Trip to Chinatown," etc.
Produced With Special Scenery!
Usual prices. Sale now on at the Grand box office.

OPERA HOUSE.
NANA IS A SUCCESS
AT THE
OPERA HOUSE, MARIETTA STREET
And will be the rage of Atlanta for the next few days.
The original and only Nana. The reigning sensation of the world's fair, Chicago. The most marvelous and astonishing picture to be seen in any part of the world is now on exhibition daily from 9 a. m. till 10 p. m. at the opera house, Marietta street.
Admission, 25 cents. tf.

Bargains in China
Read these items seriously. No untruth in the comparative values and present selling prices quoted. It's a grand chance to buy well and wisely.
90-piece Dinner Set—Imported Decorated English ware, worth $10; our price.... $6.50
102-piece Dinner Set—Brown and Gray Imported English Porcelain, worth $12.50; our price.... $7.75
92-piece Dinner Set—Imported Decorated English ware, gold bands, worth $15; our price.... $8.50
117-piece Dinner Set—Imported Under Glazed Decorated Deep Blue English ware, worth $20, at.... $15.00
120-piece Dinner Sets, Imported China, newest shapes, white and gold, delicate rose and royal blue, worth $30; our price.... $20.00
Two references to Chamber Sets that are sensational. Imported China Chamber Sets worth $4.50 at $2.50, and French China Chamber Sets in twelve exquisite patterns, worth $15, at $8.
Dobbs, Wey & Co.,
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SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S
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The best and cheapest Business College in America. Time short. Instruction thorough. 4 Penmen. Big demand for graduates. Catalogue free.
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If you want Wedding or Holiday Presents
IN PRETTY CHINA
—GO TO—
LYCETT'S, 83½ Whitehall Street.
Lessons in China and Oil Painting. Art Materials for sale. White China for Decoration a specialty.

WITH THE RAILROADS

The Seaboard's Probable Purchase of the East and West.

IT MEANS ANOTHER LINE SOUTHWEST

Atlanta the Recognized Gateway Through Which All Such Lines Must Pass. Other News of the Railroads.

There is certainly no longer any doubt about the Seaboard Air-Line being mixed up in the deal by which the East and West railroad is to be made a link of a great trunk line through one of the best regions of the south.

The recent movement on the part of the Columbia Equipment Company to secure this important link of railroads, and the outright purchase on the part of the company of the Birmingham Belt dummy line for terminal facilities in that city serve to show that the East and West is just at present the key to the situation for the Baltimore folks, who are interested in getting a line all their own to the southwest.

Sometime ago The Constitution printed the story of the purchase of the Birmingham terminals by the Columbia Equipment Company. It was stated at the time that the Seaboard Air-Line was in the deal and that the East and West would be taken in and extended to Birmingham from Pell City, the present western terminus.

The East and West railroad is a road with a history that is interesting, particularly as it applies to the situation of the present day with the railroad manipulations that have been lately achieved in the south.

It may or may not be known, but it is true, nevertheless, that the East and West was originally chartered to run as far east as Athens or Elberton. The charter was obtained for the road to run through all those counties of northeast Georgia which would necessarily have to be traversed by such a direct road as was contemplated when the East and West was first undertaken.

At that time it was thought that the line proposed would be the best and most direct between the northeast and the southwest.

Since that time the old idea that Atlanta would have to be taken in by any line between the great cities of the northeast and the fertile valleys of the southwest seems to have come true, and the consequence has been that the city of Atlanta has indeed been accepted as the gateway.

The East and West was never built any further to the east than Cartersville, where connection was made with the state road, the Western and Atlantic.

The Georgia, Carolina and Northern was built—not built to Elberton and Athens and stopped for the link to the southwest by extension of the East and West, but built to Atlanta at a very great cost.

All of this served to show that the thing to be done first of all on the part of any new undertaking to project a railroad from the northeast southward was to come to Atlanta.

The Seaboard has now been carrying on business into and out of Atlanta several years.

Ten months ago the old lines—the Richmond and Danville and the East Tennessee, and likewise the Georgia Pacific, were consolidated under the Southern Railway Company, and the Central, which governs the policy of the Atlanta and West Point, the only remaining line out of Atlanta to the southwest, is soon to become a part of the general domain of the Southern.

Then the Seaboard may have to whistle a lonely tune for a southwestern connection. The Atlanta and West Point is its outlet for the present. If the Atlanta and West Point is dominated by the Central, which is itself dominated by the Southern, which owns the rival line of the Seaboard to the east—the old Richmond and Danville—it is easy to see that the Seaboard can easily be left out in the cold if the powers of the Southern are brought to bear too harshly upon it in the matter of taking its business on to the southwest.

This brings on the advisability of the Seaboard's step toward securing the East and West and extending it on to Birmingham.

Pell City, the western terminus of the East and West, is not more than twenty or thirty miles this side of Birmingham. If the road is extended there and the Birmingham Belt line is used for terminals, the access is easy.

Then the Seaboard may build a line to Cartersville for connection with the eastern terminus of the East and West, or may do business over the Western and Atlantic.

The dispatches published in yesterday's Constitution told of the transaction as it now stands with the capitalists interested in the east.

It is unquestionably true that the Seaboard is going to have a finger in the pie when the East and West railroad is linked with any other line. The step has already been taken.

No matter what is done—whether the Seaboard sees fit to purchase the East and West and send its cars over the Western and Atlantic from here to Cartersville to tap the East and West, or whether it will build its own line to Cartersville, it is clear that Atlanta is on the eve of getting another great trunk line to the southwest.

WHAT THE DRUMMERS ASK.

Want the Railroads to Give Mileage Books Good Over All Roads.

The Travelers' Protective Association will make a strong pull for mileage books, good over all the roads in the territory of the Southern States Passenger Association.

They claim that other railroads in other sections are granting these privileges to drummers and they don't see why they should not have the same rights.

They want to get 5,000 mile books issued by any of the roads of the association, good to travel over all the other lines.

The case is fully set forth by the letter of Mr. Robert Cunningham, chairman of the railroad committee of the Alabama division of the Travelers' Protective Association, in which he has this to say:

"The request for interchangeable mileage is not based on any claim for favoritism to the traveling salesmen, but is strictly a business proposition, and will, if granted, be mutually beneficial to the railroads, jobbers and manufacturers, inasmuch as it will lessen the expense of selling goods, enable more houses to send out travelers, all of which will benefit the railroads not only in creating a larger demand for mileage, but inducing more freight and a consequent increase of revenue to the roads.

"It will largely diminish the payment of cash fares—a desideratum with all roads—as many jobbers would buy interchangeable mileage whilst unwilling to keep a large amount of money tied up in non-interchangeable mileage, liable to be unused within the limit of such mileage—that is, one year.

"The practicability of our proposition has been proven already by the successful use of the 5,000 interchangeable mileage books for years issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern road, good over twenty-three other roads. Other roads everywhere are falling into line and granting these concessions under the recent act of congress allowing it. In December, 1894, the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville railroad issued a 1,000 mile book for $20, good over twenty-nine other roads; the Ohio Central line also issued a 1,000 mile book for $20 flat, good over sixty-eight transportation lines, and only a few days ago the Plant system put on sale interchangeable mileage tickets good over six different lines in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina, thus offering inducements to salesmen to work on their line to the exclusion of working on more expensive lines.

"Of course, it is not asked or expected that solvent roads will recognize mileage issued by insolvent lines, which, however, would readily accept mileage issued by solvent roads.

"Finally, to insure the legitimate use of interchangeable mileage, we are willing to submit to any reasonable safeguard, such as a certificate of membership in the Travelers' Protective Association, accompanied by a photographic attachment, if required. We ask for nothing for men unwilling to comply with these conditions, and, from a business standpoint, can only see mutually beneficial results to follow the adoption of our proposition."

THE NEW PASSENGER ASSOCIATION.

There Is Hope for a Stronger Association Than Before—The Plans.

The recent formation of the Southern States Passenger Association and the election of Mr. W. W. Finley to preside over the new association was the talk of all the local railroad men yesterday.

The hope is freely entertained that the new association will come out all right in the end, though it starts off not so strong as formerly.

It is claimed by the passenger agents of this city who were interested in the welfare of the passenger association, that the territory of the new association extends quite as far as that of the old association, in spite of the fact that there are fewer roads in it.

Up to date only a dozen lines have signed the new articles of agreement, and while it is hoped that twenty or more will finally be on the list of members it is nevertheless feared by sober, thinking men that many of the strong lines of the south will not join.

It is known that the Louisville and Nashville, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Queen and Crescent have not been quite as active in the organization of the new association as they might have been.

The Louisville and Nashville is only in the association with a part of its mileage. The Queen and Crescent is out altogether and while hopes are entertained by some that it will in time join, the fear is as freely entertained by others that it will stay out.

The Queen and Crescent is one of the strongest lines running to the west from Atlanta. It would add greatly to the strength of the new association if the Queen and Crescent had joined. Its reason for not joining was because of the action of the Louisville and Nashville in not putting all its mileage in the association.

The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis stayed out because the Queen and Crescent did not enter, and so did the Memphis and Charleston.

The Illinois Central, the Mobile and Ohio, the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Birmingham are not in and other roads have stayed out.

But it is hoped by the promoters of the new passenger association that many of these lines will come into the association later. It is hoped that Mr. Finley, the new commissioner being a western man and in close touch with many of the roads leading westward, may be able to draw some of the roads in when he comes to take charge.

As it is now the association has no road in the association west of Birmingham or west of Chattanooga, though it is claimed that the sway and influence of the new association will extend as did the old from the Ohio to the gulf and from the Potomac to the Mississippi. This was originally intended to be the territory of the passenger association.

It is said by the reorganizers that while there may not be any lines members beyond Chattanooga to the northwest and beyond Birmingham to the west the roads beyond these points will not oppose the rulings of the association and may finally come within the ranks of the new passenger association.

Mr. Finley will arrive in Atlanta between now and the 15th and will take up the duties of this office without delay.

WILL MEET APRIL 2d.

The Advisory Board Called to Arrange for an Encampment.

The military advisory board will meet at the capitol on the 2d of April. The meeting was called for the purpose of preparing for the encampment, Governor Atkinson having decided that the appropriation made by the legislature for the military shall be used for encampment purposes. The governor has appointed Captain Albert J. Twiggs, of the First battalion of cavalry, of Augusta, a member of the military advisory board. This makes the personnel of the board as follows:

Colonel John McIntosh Kell, adjutant general, ex-officio, Sunny Side; Colonel Andrew J. West, quartermaster general, ex-officio, Atlanta; Lieutenant Colonel John H. Winder, aid-de-camp, Atlanta; Colonel James O. Varnedoe, Fourth regiment, infantry, Valdosta; Colonel R. U. Thomasson, Third regiment, infantry, Madison; Lieutenant Colonel Peter Reilly, First regiment, infantry, Savannah; Lieutenant Colonel William Garrard, First battalion infantry, Savannah; Captain William E. Sanders, Second regiment infantry, Forsyth; Captain James R. Herring, Fifth regiment infantry, Newnan; Captain A. J. Renkl, Sixth regiment infantry, Augusta; Captain Albert J. Twiggs, First battalion cavalry, Augusta.

Governor Atkinson yesterday issued a requisition for the return to Georgia of J. C. Coleman, alias Henry Smyth, alias E. T. Jackson, alias R. L. Miller, the now famous diamond thief who is badly wanted here in Georgia. The request for the requisition came from Frank R. Durden, solicitor of the county court of Emanuel, and Deputy Sheriff George F. Rountree is named as the suitable person to bring back the fugitive. The requisition was issued and was forwarded to Washington to the president, who, it is believed, will issue the necessary papers.

The governor is anxious to discover the identity of the person who came very near causing a serious wreck on the Southern railway near Jackson a few days ago. The train, it will be remembered, was derailed there, the fish bars having been removed. The governor has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest with proof to convict of the person who was responsible for this.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

October Term, 1894—Number of Cases Remaining Undisposed Of.

Rome	16	Pataula	5
Tallapoosa	11	Southwestern	12
Coweta	8	Albany	7
Flint	11	Southern	4
Ocmulgee	10	Oconee	10
Chattahoochee	20		

Proceedings Yesterday.

Theodore Heilbron et al. v. Mayor, etc., of Cuthbert. Set for argument on Monday, April 8th.

Rome Circuit.

Shepard & Co. v. J. King, receiver. Argued.

Dora R. Hidell v. Samuel Funkhouser et al., administrators. Argued.

John Davis, executor, v. Dodson & Moon. and vice versa. Argued.

R. B. Bagwell v. S. J. Morton. Argued.

Mary Y. Roberts v. R. N. Dickerson. Argued.

John Vance et al. v. W. L. Gamble, administrator. Argued.

J. E. Hale v. A. N. Hammond. Withdrawn.

East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway Company v. C. H. Miller. Argued.

W. B. Wiggins v. A. N. Tumlin, for use. Argued.

C. B. Woodruff v. M. G. McDonald Furniture Company. Argued.

Adjourned to this morning at 9 o'clock.

This Makes It Plain.

Mason—Ain't you southerners purty hard on the darkies?

Dixon—No, sah. When we have good reason to suspect 'em we suspend 'em, sah—that's all.

CLEVELAND TODAY.

And the Game Will Be One of the Best of the Season.

THE ATLANTAS SHUT OUT YESTERDAY

The Game Was a Strong One by Both Teams—The Ladies Were Out in Numbers and Enjoyed It.

The Atlantas got their first shutout of the season yesterday.

But that shutout was not due to any want of good playing on the part of the members of the Atlanta team.

The team work the Atlantas put up was of that character which could only impress the large crowd of spectators that there were no divisions in the team but that every man was working to win, something that Atlanta has not seen among her ball players in many years.

The Atlanta youngsters put up a game which, if continued through the season, will please the lovers of the sport. The loss of the game was due more to inopportune errors, and they were mighty few, and the timely hitting of the Browns. Not one of the runs was earned, and had there been no errors made the game could have had but one ending—that a tie—with the score standing without a run to the credit of either club.

The Atlantas got just as many hits as the Browns, and with Breitenstein in the box at that. The flaxen-haired German was at his best, and was on his mettle, and yet he could not keep down a trio of singles and a triple from a team that has never faced a fast crowd yet. Wood, a kid pitcher, who has never faced a league team, went in the box, and by magnificent head and hand work held the Browns down to just the same number of hits. It is true that the kid's balls were touched right lively once, but the fielding of the Atlantas was rapid and well directed.

Breitenstein's delivery was something new to Atlantians. He gave his left a peculiar twist about his neck, the ball being alone in that hand and never touching the other until it came down for a roll towards the plate. Then, as the hands came together, it was just for a touch, and the ball shot towards the batter. He smiled when he entered the box as though he thought the Atlantas would not be able to touch him, but the second ball he sent in was met by Friel's bat. It went up into the air, however, and Peitz pulled it in. That showed that the Atlantas could reach him. Goodenough, who followed, made it still more apparent by driving the ball to first. Connor made a run for it, but Goodenough would have been safe but for the fact that Breitenstein managed to get to the bag just in time to receive the ball from Connor. The decision was a very questionable one—many people thinking that the baserunner was safe. It was Delehanty who followed Goodenough, and it was he who got the first hit of the game. It was a beautiful single right by Ely, but he was left between second and third on Knowles's flyout to Connor.

The Atlantas made a beautiful double play in the second—one of the prettiest that has been seen on the grounds, and in it Wood, Knowles and Delehanty figured. Dowd, the first man up, touched the ball hard and went away out into left. There were none who did not think that it would give at least two bags if it did not go over the fence for a full turn of the bases. Friel made two or three circuits in the air and, by a long, hard-running jump, pulled it in, for which he was given an ovation. Wood got the worst of it on balls and strikes, and Miller went to first. Connor came up, and there was every reason to think that the Browns stood a good chance for a run. He tried a short infield hit, hoping to beat it out and to advance Miller, but Wood met it in excellent style and gave it hot into Delehanty's hands, who got it to Knowles in time to complete the double.

Then the spectators went wild for a minute.

In the second Breitenstein showed his nerve finely by striking out two men. Fisher was the first to bite the air and then Wilson came along and made a nice single. McDade, who did good hitting the day before, surprised all by striking out, while Smith hit straight to Connor, and went out at that bag, leaving Wilson within a few feet of second.

Lyons and Ely, both old Atlanta players, were the first two men to cross the plate, and scored the runs of that inning for the Browns. Lyons played in luck and got a base on balls when he should have been out on a foul tip to Wilson, who failed to handle it. Quinn hit a hot grounder to McDade and was thrown out at first, but on the play Lyons went to second. Ely got a two-bagger and Lyons scored. Hogan's flyout sent Ely to third after the fielder had clutched the ball. It was a wild pitch which let Ely in, making the two runs. Peitz could not reach Wood and went out on strikes.

The two runs did not dishearten the Atlantas, and the men went in to make it even. Wood, the first man up, however, struck out, while Friel, who followed, did the same. Goodenough hit straight to Breitenstein, who fielded faultlessly, and there was another out.

It was in that inning that Breitenstein did his best work and it was of the highest order. He appeared to have complete control over the ball and cut the corners or split the middle of the plate just as he wanted.

From that on to the sixth the playing was close, sharp and quick, the only feature being a nice two-bagger, in the fifth, by Smith. In the sixth, however, the Browns added two more runs to the score. McDade's error gave Breitenstein his first, and by a clever steal he went to second. Dowd hit a short one to Wood, who tried to hold Breitenstein at second, but made a very bad throw, which let the flaxen-haired pitcher cross the plate, giving Dowd his second in the play. Miller kept his eye about him and got first. Connor hit to Delehanty, who cut Miller off at second, Smith covering the bag. Smith put the ball to Knowles in time to cut off Connor, making one more pretty play, Dowd going to third, from where he scored on Lyons's single. Quinn retired the side by going out from Delehanty to Knowles.

Nothing more was done except by Smith, who made a single for the home team in the eighth.

The score was:

ATLANTAS.	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Friel, lf.	4	0	0	0	4	0	0
Goodenough, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delehanty, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2	4	0
Knowles, 1b.	4	0	0	0	10	1	0
Fisher, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wilson, c.	3	0	1	0	2	2	1
McDade, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	2	1
Smith, ss.	3	0	2	0	3	3	0
Wood, p.	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Totals	39	0	4	0	24	14	3

ST. LOUIS—	AB.	R.	H.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.
Dowd, lf.	4	1	1	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf.	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Connor, 1b.	3	0	0	0	10	1	0
Lyons, 3b.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b.	3	0	0	0	2	2	0
Ely, ss.	3	1	2	0	1	4	0
Hogan, cf.	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Peitz, c.	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
Breitenstein, p.	3	1	0	0	1	3	0
Totals	26	4	4	0	27	10	0

Score by innings:

Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
St. Louis	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4

Summary—Two-base hits, Smith, Ely. Passed balls, Wilson 1. Wild pitches, Wood 1. Bases on called balls, off Wood 3. Struck out, by Wood 1, by Breitenstein 6. Double plays, Wood to Delehanty to Knowles; Delehanty to Smith to Knowles. Time of game, 1 hour and 50 minutes. Umpire, Craig.

The Clevelands Come Today.

The Cleveland team comes today and Tebeau and his men will be right in the push from the time the game is called until it is finished. It is a well-known fact that the "Spiders" made one of the best teams in the league, and year before last it was at one time almost a certainty that they would pull down the flag, but at the last minute they failed. The team contains some of the heaviest batters in the league, and Callahan, who is going to do the box work, will find it hard to keep the hits down.

The game will be called at 3:30 o'clock, and the ladies will be expected again, free of charge.

The crowd out yesterday afternoon was nearly a thousand strong, and there were many ladies present.

Baltimores at New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 28.—Baltimore played an errorless game today and displayed the same snap as in every game of the series.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	11	15	0
New Orleans	0	8	8

Batteries—Honor, Gleason and Robinson; Brown and Gonding. Umpire Tom Flood.

Cincinnati, 10; Montgomery, 0.

Montgomery, Ala., March 28.—(Special.)—The game of the season by big odds was played here today by the Cincinnati and Montgomery teams. At the end of the seventh inning the score stood, Cincinnati 2, Montgomery 0, when the home team made the fatal mistake of changing pitchers and the visitors hit the new man, McCarthy, for eight runs in the two remaining innings, leaving the score 10 to 0. Both teams fielded finely. The improvement of the local team is a wonder to all. Hayes made several remarkable catches and Ewing, Hogriever, Smith and Dwyer made some magnificent hits. The batteries were, for Cincinnati, Dwyer, Phillips and Merritt; Montgomery, Sprout, McCarthy and Rappold. Following is the score:

	R.	H.	E.
Cincinnati	10	13	1
Montgomery	0	8	2

Batteries—DDwyer, Phillips and Merritt; Sproat, McCarthy and Rappold.

Washington Defeats Pittsburg.

Savannah, Ga., March 28.—Washington had a walk-over with Pittsburg here today. The Pirates could do nothing with the Senators' twirlers, only obtaining three hits. Both teams fielded very well. Cartwright and Nicholson, of Washington, both got home runs. Score:

										R.	H.	E
Washington	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	—9	11	2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1	3	3

Batteries—Mercer, Mularkey, Coogan and McGuire; Killeen, Hawley, Sugden and Kinslow.

Brooklyns at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., March 28.—The regulars defeated the Brooklyn Colts this afternoon in a well-played game by the following score:

										R.	H.	E
Colts	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	—6	8	4
Regulars	1	0	2	0	3	0	2	1	0	—9	11	4

Batteries—Daub and Burrell; Lucid and Grim.

"A TEXAS STEER" TONIGHT.

Mr. Charles H. Hoyt has ever wielded a keen but kindly pen in satirizing the fads of every-day life; but in none of them has he been happier than in the satire on national politics he has treated us to in "A Texas Steer." In this comedy, from the tuneful entrance of the plantation hands, as they come singing through the Texas chapparal, to the final exit of the committee from Texas down the back stairs and out through the alley where they dump the garbage from the Arlington hotel kitchen in Washington, D. C., one laughable situation follows another, and each stroke of wit becomes wittier; and the interest in the fortunes of the "Brander" family never lingers nor flags for a moment; while the frailties of our system of politics are held up to view in a manner most humorous.

Mr. Hoyt has interwoven into "A Texas Steer" a pretty little love story, without allowing mawkishness to intrude. Among the many laughs in "A Texas Steer," tear-starting pathos has also found a place. The defense Maverick Brander makes of his state is so eloquent, couched in words so noble, that it stands out a pathetic plea for his hilarious fellow citizens.

The story of the disappointed office seeker in the person of "Christopher Columbus, Jr., Fishback," is not far short of being a classic, and if, indeed, a startling picture of life as it is lived by many at our national capital day by day.

In Maverick Brander, Mr. Hoyt has given us a strong picture of the honest man who is unwillingly plunged into our national politics, who, with all good intentions on the start, finds the tide setting so strongly towards personal aggrandizement brought within his reach by reason of his political position, that he is unable to resist, and is soon taking as a matter of course things that would have shocked him before his advent into politics.

Messrs Hoyt and McKee send this popular comedy to southern cities in the floodtide of its prosperity, with a cast that has never been excelled in its production. Mr. George Woodward, the well-known character comedian, has proved a great "Maverick Brander." Miss Alice Evans, a clever and pretty young comedienne, is a great hit in the very interesting role of "Bossy Brander." Charles L. Warren's work as "Major Yell" is one of the strong features of this season's company. The unctuous "Brassy Gall" is played by O. H. Barr, who has been seen before in the role. Mr. John H. Craven is seen in the part he has played for several seasons, as will also Mrs. Snyder, who plays "Mrs. Brander." "Mrs. Campbell" will be played by Miss Willamette Martin. The picturesque little bit that falls to the demure little adventuress from Indiana, "Dixey Style," will be in the care of Miss Stella Kenney.

That Hoyt's fun is appreciated in this section is attested by the attendance of our people when his plays appear here. "A Texas Steer" is said to be the best of them all, and, no doubt, it will receive a warm welcome tonight and Saturday night and Saturday matinee at the Grand.

For that tired feeling, or when you are weak, nervous and worn out, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore your strength and give you a good appetite. It purifies the blood.

For Colds And Coughs

"Early in the Winter, I took a severe cold which developed into an obstinate, hacking cough, which troubled me for nine weeks, in spite of medical aid.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

being recommended me, I began to take it, and inside of 24 hours I was relieved. That one bottle cured me, and I cannot speak too highly of its excellence."—Mrs. E. E. Bosch, Eaton, Ohio.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

AN EXPENSIVE FIRE

The Traynham & Ray Planing Mill on Decatur Street Burned.

EXCELLENT WORK BY THE DEPARTMENT

The Loss Will Probably Amount to $15,000—The Insurance Will Cover About Half That Amount.

Splendid work by the fire department kept confined to one territory a very dangerous fire, which broke out yesterday morning shortly after 7 o'clock in Traynham & Ray's planing mill.

The fight was a long one and the locality was a dangerous one, as the mill plant is situated in the center of a business block with a number of frame houses near by. The loss will probably amount to from $12,000 to $17,000, with an insurance of about $10,000 in various companies.

So quickly did the flames spread after breaking out, that a number of workmen were obliged to flee from the building and leave their clothes inside. One of the men had a roll of money amounting to $90 in his pocket. He had to jump from a window. One man succeeded in saving his vest which contained $11.

It was 7:10 o'clock yesterday morning when an alarm was turned in from box 42 on Decatur street. The companies responding were No. 1—chemical, hook and ladder and hose wagon; No. 4—steamer and hose wagon, and hose wagon No. 2. The material the fire had to work on was exceedingly favorable to a rapid spread, and when the department arrived nearly all that part of the mills in which the machinery was located was ablaze. The flames were pouring out the roof and the heavy smoke was curling up in a great volume.

As soon as he saw the extent of the fire and the surroundings, Chief Joyner turned in the "three threes," which calls out the entire department. In twenty minutes after the first alarm was sent in there were eleven streams playing on the burning mill. The fight was hot. The fire appeared to grow every minutes. The danger of it spreading became greater and greater. The sparks from the fire were floating in almost every direction. Chief Joyner went to work with renewed energy. He devoted his efforts to saving the surrounding buildings and keeping the flames confined to the one in which they had begun.

While the fire was at its height some one discovered that a residence at the corner of Gilmer and Courtland streets was on fire. The flames were appearing from above the roof. Chief Joyner took a couple of men and with the chemical went to the top of the residence. The fire had secured good headway, and had burned out a place about six feet square. It was soon put out, however.

The rapid spread of the fire was something remarkable. It was discovered by a workman named McAfee, and before he could give the alarm had gone half way the building. Chief Joyner, in speaking about this says that the roofing was tar, and that tar paper had been placed along the joists to prevent the tar from dripping through. On top of this paper there had accumulated an inch or two of mill dust. When the fire began to spread it burned holes through the paper and the tar and dust fell through on other very inflammable material.

Besides the building the machinery is considerably damaged, being for the most part destroyed except the boiler. The stock was not at its largest in the building, and the loss upon it will not be so large. The machinery is valued at $10,000, the building at $5,000 and the stock at $7,000. The insurance on the machinery is $5,665, on the building $1,500, and $1,830 on the stock. It is distributed among the following companies: London and Lancashire; Sun, of London; Sun Mutual, Palatine; Aetna; National and Scottish Union and National.

It Will Not Delay Them.

Traynham & Ray have another mill in the city, and will, consequently not be very much delayed in filling orders.

The following speaks for itself:

"We desire to present our many thanks to our great fire chief and his scores of noble firemen for their grand work in endeavoring to save our property this morning. Also we appreciate the aid given us by our many friends.

"TRAYNHAM & RAY.

"90 Decatur street."

There Was Another Fire.

As soon as he had been at the mill fire long enough to arrange everything, Chief Joyner sent three hose wagons to the various houses for new hose. This was secured and the wagons returned to Decatur street. When an alarm was turned in from box 334 they responded at once. The fire was in a negro house on Crumley street. The damaage was small.

"Cluett" BRAND COLLARS CUFFS
ZANELLO. At your Outfitters.
SMALL SPACE—BIG TYPE
SHORT STORY—SOON TOLD
GUARANTEED Collars and Cuffs
OUR
SOUVENIR OF FASHIONS
Will tell the rest. FREE BY MAIL. Read it at your leisure.
Cluett, Coon & Co., Makers, Troy, N. Y.
feb 15-9m mon-wed-fri.

FOR RENT

The rooms lately occupied by the Exposition Company. Will arrange to suit tenants. Apply Business Office Constitution.

CEMENT of all kinds by barrel and carload, cheap.

SCIPLE SONS,
'Phone 203. No. 8 Loyd St.

CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the mayor and general council, will be received at the city clerk's office, until 3 p. m., Monday, April 1, 1895, for relaying such sidewalks in the business portion of the city as may be ordered by the council during the year 1895. Bids will be received for constructing the sidewalks with granite flagging, extending the full width of the sidewalks and octagonal or hexagonal cement blocks. Bids to be made on a basis of cash at the expiration of thirty days from the completion of the work, also on the basis of one-fourth in cash and the balance in three equal installments, with 7 per cent interest on deferred payments. Work to be done at the expense of abutting property owners. Specifications can be seen at the office of the city engineer. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

DAVID G. WYLIE,
Commissioner of Public Works.
mar24-sun tues thur fri sun

DO YOU KNOW WHAT IT IS?

You feel strangely depressed, weak, perhaps have no appetite, and with peculiar pains throughout your body. Perhaps some one will tell you you have the grip. Perhaps you have, but the chances are you are suffering from a derangement of the greatest organs in the body. Do you know this great truth? Much that is called grip is simply a derangement of the kidneys and no man or woman ever had the grip whose kidneys were in perfect order. These great organs of the body throw off the poisons of the body. When they are out of order they cannot do this and the result is the poisons go into the blood and cause rheumatism, influenza and often pneumonia. These are truths which all physicians admit, and it is admitted universally, that there is but one remedy known to the world for deranged kidneys, and that is Warner's Safe Cure. You can't afford to neglect these truths nor these suggestions.

"TRILBY IS COMING."
mar 27 29 31

MEMORANDUM.

Dawson, Ga., February 20, 1895.—Bids will be received at the office of the commissioner of roads and revenue, of Terrell county, Georgia, at the courthouse, in Dawson until noon of the 30th day of April 1895, for the erection of a fireproof jail building, with steel cells, in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in said office. The board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the commissioners,

J. W. ROBERTS,
Ordinary and Ex-Officio Secretary.
mar22 5t fri tues

S. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice Presidents.
The Atlanta Plumbing Co.
'Phone 102.
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting.
22 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

Will be sold at police headquarters, Monday, April 1st, at 12 o'clock, one white cow, with large horns; one white and red-spotted cow, and one red and white-spotted calf, unless claimed, property proven and expenses paid, according to terms of law.

A. B. CONNOLLY,
Chief of Police.
mch29-3t

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving his usual supply of spring seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern-raised Irish potatoes, onion sets; all kinds of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and other hardware; guns and pistols, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds, and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention here. He keeps up the old style. Whenever you fail to find anything, be sure and come to his place and you will be very apt to find it. All of the above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

The usual supply of fine wines, ales, beers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes are to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders, accompanied with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. On hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overshoes and rubber boots for the cold and bad weather. Terms cash.

Just received, 600 pounds fresh and genuine codfish.

J. B. ROBERTS,
45 Marietta Street.

6-r., brand new house, monthly payments	$1,250
3-r. h., Bellwood, $10 per month	500
10-r. Forest avenue, all conveniences	8,500
7-r, 2-story, Richardson street	3,000
4-r., Linden avenue, 50x120	1,750
45x46, Merritts avenue	1,600
12-r., Whitehall street, large lot	7,500
One store, 30x100, Whitehall street	20,000
9-r, Crew street, 50x200, close in and modern	6,750

Good farm to exchange for steam engine. See this.
3 good fourth ward homes to exchange for farms.
100 acres, 4-r. h., 6 miles from carshed; wood enough on place to pay for it, $3,500
We have several nice farms cheap for sale or exchange.

The Southern Telephone Construction Company.

Office 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga., is prepared to build and equip

Telephone Exchanges Complete,

sell and erect private lines, furnish office and desk phones, all of

Latest and Best Patent

and most improved finish at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

E. M. ROBERTS' SALE LIST
Office, 50 N. Broad Street, Cor. Walton.

$2,500—Block 150x100, corner W. Mitchell and Chestnut Sts., with one new 7-r. house and one 3-r. house, and corner lot vacant; $1,700. Can be paid at $27 per month; balance cash; great bargain.

$2,600—Block 100x103, corner Lowe and Spencer streets; one 5-r. new house; one 7-r. house, with space for two other houses. A great sacrifice this is, but owner must raise $1,700.

$2,500—Lot 50x200, Rock to Mays streets, broadside Mangum; one 7-r. house and two new 3-r. cottages.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK-SOUTHAMPTON (London-Paris)

Berlin...Ap. 3, 11 am	Paris....Ma. 29, 11 am
NewYork.Ap.10, 11 am	St.Louis.June 5, 11 am
Paris...Ap. 17, 11 am	NewY'k.June12, 11 am
Berlin....Ap. 24, 11 am	Paris..June 19, 11 am
NewYork.Ma. 1, 11 am	St.Louis.June26, 11 am
Paris....Ma. 8, 11 am	NewYork.July 3, 11am
Berlin..Ma. 15, 11 am	Paris ..July 10, 11 am
NewYork.Ma. 22, 11am	St.Louis —July17, 11am

RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK-ANTWERP.

Noordl'd, Ap. 3, 11 am	Rhynland, May 29, m
Waesl'd, Ap. 10, 5 pm	Westernl'd, June 5, m
Friesland, Ap. 17, m	Noordland, June 12, m
Rhynl'd, Ap. 24, 4 pm	Waesland, June 19, m
West'nl'd, May 1, m	Friesland, June 26, m
Noordland, May 8, m	Rhynland, July 3, m
Waesland, May 15, m	Westn'l'd, July 10, m
Friesland, May 22, m	Noordl'd, July 17, m

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14, North River.
Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.
R. D. MANN & CO., Kimball House, Atlanta.
Mar. 19-52t-Fri Thr-Sat

ISAAC LIEBMAN,
Real Estate, Renting and Loans,
No. 28 PEACHTREE ST.
$1,500 to Loan on Atlanta Real Estate—Money in Bank; No Delay.

$1,650 BUYS 13 lots 52x215 on Beecher st., just beyond the limits of West End; easily worth $250 per lot.

$3,300 BUYS nice, new house, lot 50x150 to alley, on N. Boulevard; $500 cash and $25 per month. Just like paying rent.

$4,250 BUYS 8-room house, lot 40x128, on Ivy st., close in; one-half cash, balance November, 1897.

$5,000 BUYS new 6-room cottage and 3-acre lot on Central railroad near Dr. Knott's home; one-third cash, balance easy.

$1,500 BUYS 47 acres of land 7 miles from depot on Green's Ferry road; lies well. Cheap.

$350-ACRE FARM in Hancock county, six miles south of Sparta, Ga., to exchange for city or suburban property.

LOTS IN Gainesville, Ga., to sell or exchange for city property.

T. H. NORTHEN. WALKER DUNSON.
NORTHEN & DUNSON,
Real Estate and Loans, 400 Equitable Building.

NEW 7-ROOM, 2-story house, water and gas, fronting east, block of two electric lines and public schools and on good street, for only $3,150, easy terms.
EXCHANGE for Georgia farm, elegant 10-room, modern home, just outside of city of Atlanta, Ga., large lot; price $10,000, free from encumbrance, to exchange for a farm of equal value on railroad within fifty miles of Atlanta, Ga.
$1,250 BUYS corner lot on Pulliam street, 50x145, north of Georgia avenue.
$2,300 FOR 6-room house, close in, on Baker street.
FARMS—300 farms for sale in all sections of Georgia. Apply for printed list of farms. NORTHEN & DUNSON.

A. J. WEST & CO.,
Real Estate.

We invite attention to four nice, very desirable cheap homes, as follows:
PEACHTREE STREET—Good 9-room residence, splendid corner lot, good size—only $9,000.
CAPITOL AVENUE—One of the best homes on this beautiful street—everything "jam up" and first-class. Must be sold right away—$6,750.
PRYOR STREET—On South Pryor street we can sell for $3,500 a beautiful cottage home, good house, with water, gas and all conveniences; large lot and everything in "trim." Come to see us or write.
A. J. WEST & CO.,
16 North Pryor St.

ANSLEY BROS.
Real Estate and Loans.

$2,500—ON reasonable terms for beautiful north side lots near West Peachtree; 50 feet front each. Cheap.
$3,300—ELEVEN ACRES land and 4-room cottage, also barn, two miles northeast of city.
$4,000—FOR a pretty Boulevard home, near Highland avenue. Come see it.
$11,000—PRETTY Peachtree home, cheapest house and lot on the street.
$1,300—NICE 6-room cottage and store, will rent for $13 per month.
$3,500—FOR house and lot on South Pryor street, near in, the lot worth the money.
SIXTY-FIVE acres at East Decatur for $2,500—a beautiful farm, some improvements.
$3,250—BOULEVARD, 6-room house and lot worth $5,000.
$1,400—FIVE acres at Decatur, cheap.
OFFICE—12 East Alabama street. Telephone 363.

G. W. ADAIR. FORREST ADAIR.
G. W. ADAIR,
Real Estate,
14 Wall Street, Kimball House.

For Rent.

I have on my rent list a few more modern houses of seven, eight and nine rooms. They are being taken very fast, and if you want the best you must call soon.
G. W. ADAIR, 14 Wall Street.

Modern Eighteen Room Slate Roof House
WITH ALL CONVENIENCES.
On Lot 80x200, on CORNER LOT
—ON BOULEVARD—

This house was built for a gentleman's home and is first class in every respect, and will be sold at a bargain. Choice lot on Jackson street, near junction Forest avenue. Fifteen-room elegant residence with all modern conveniences. Elaborately finished house on Gordon street, in formerly West End. This is one of the most delightful homes in Atlanta. Small and large residences in all parts of Atlanta. Come in and see us. Now is the time. Our big sale on the 27th was a great success.
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

Sam'l W. Goode, Attorney. J. A. Reynolds.
Sam'l W. Goode & Co.'s
Real Estate Offers.

WEST END, Lee street, vacant lots, choice and cheap; also, good 8-room residence on Lee street; easy terms.
NEAT 3-R. Cottage, on corner lot, 40x100 feet, for $800; payable $500 cash, balance $10 monthly.
CENTRAL PROPERTY on best street, paying over 7 per cent net on $60,000, for $55,000; the best investment on the Atlanta market, as it is enhancing in value.
PEACHTREE HOME, new, modern, 2 stories, 9 rooms, water, gas, paved street and walks; lot 45x185 feet, to another street; east front; only $9,000; on liberal terms.
EDGEWOOD HOMES and vacant lots in great variety.
5½ ACRES at East Point, Ga., 6 miles from union depot in Atlanta, with 10-room residence in good condition and 4-room cottage on same tract; all in good condition, to exchange for Atlanta property; value $9,000.
SAM'L W. GOODE,
15 Peachtree Street.

[...]HEBMAN,
Renting and Loans,
[...]CHTREE ST.
Atlanta Real Es[...]
Bank; No Delay.
52x215 on Beecher st., [...]its of West End; easily
[...] house, lot 50x150 to al[...]ard; $500 cash and $25 [...]ke paying rent.
[...] house, lot 40x126, on [...]one-half cash, balance
[...]oom cottage and 2-acre [...]road near Dr. Knott's [...]sh, balance easy.
[...]s of land 7 miles from [...] Ferry road; lies well.
[...]n Hancock county, six [...]arta, Ga., to exchange [...]an property.
[...]lle, Ga., to sell or ex[...]roperty.

WALKER DUNSON.
[...] & DUNSON,
[...] Loans, 409 Equitable [...]ilding.
[...]story house, water and [...] block of two electric [...] schools and on good [...]3,150, easy terms. [...]eorgia farm, elegant 10-[...]me, just outside of city [...] large lot; price $10,000, [...]brance, to exchange for [...]value on railroad within [...]tlanta, Ga. [...] lot on Pulliam street, [...]Georgia avenue. [...] house, close in, on [...] for sale in all sections [...]ply for printed list of [...]ORTHEN & DUNSON.

[...]EST & CO.,
[...] Estate.
[...]ion to four nice, very de[...]es, as follows: [...] STREET—Good 9-room [...] corner lot, good size— [...]NUE—One of the best [...]autiful street—everything [...]rst-class. Must be sold [...]T—On South Pryor street [...]3,500 a beautiful cottage [...] with water, gas and all [...]e lot and everything in [...]see us or write.
A. J. WEST & CO., 16 North Pryor St.

[...]EY BROS.
[...]e and Loans.
[...]able terms for beautiful [...] near West Peachtree; 60 [...]h. Cheap. [...]ACRES land and 4-room [...]barn, two miles northeast [...]tty Boulevard home, near [...]ue. Come see it. [...]Peachtree home, cheapest [...]on the street. [...]m cottage and store, will [...]r month. [...] and lot on South Pryor [...] the lot worth the money. [...]res at East Decatur for [...]iful farm, some improve-[...] [...]RD, 6-room house and lot [...] at Decatur, cheap. [...] Alabama street. Tele-[...]

FORREST ADAIR.
[...]. ADAIR,
[...] Estate,
[...]et, Kimball House.
[...] Rent.
[...]rent list a few more mod-[...]ven, eight and nine rooms. [...] taken very fast, and if [...]st you must call soon.
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[...]s built for a gentleman's [...]st class in every respect, [...] at a bargain. Choice lot [...]eet, near junction Forest [...]n-room elegant residence, [...]n conveniences. Elabor-[...]house on Gordon street, in [...] End. This is one of the [...] homes in Atlanta. Small [...]ences in all parts of At-[...]h and see us. Now is the [...]sale on the 27th was a great
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.

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[...] Goode & Co.'s
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[...] Lee street, vacant lots, [...]eap; also, good 8-room resi-[...]street; easy terms. [...]ttage, on corner lot, 40x100 [...] payable $500 cash, balance [...]OPERTY on best street, [...] per cent net on $60,000, for [...]st investment on the At-[...], as it is enhancing in [...] HOME, new, modern, 2 [...]s, water, gas, paved street [...]ot 45x185 feet, to another [...]ont; only $9,000; on liberal [...]OMES and vacant lots in [...] East Point, Ga., 6 miles [...]depot in Atlanta, with 10-[...]e in good condition and 6-[...] on same tract; all in good [...]exchange for Atlanta prop-[...]9,000.
SAM'L W. GOODE, 15 Peachtree Street.

A FAMOUS EDITOR.

Alex K. McClure, of Philadelphia, One of the Country's Leading Figures.

HE IS NOMINALLY A DEMOCRAT

In Local Affairs He Is Independent, Often Favoring Republicans for Office—For High Tariff and a Gold Standard.

Philadelphia, March 22.—(Special Correspondence.)—The satisfaction and the gratification which comes to a man, who, in the early winter of his life, looks back at the history of his time and country, and sees evidence of his own handiwork in this history, as it shapes itself during many successive years, must today be strong in the mind of Alexander Kelley McClure. The mass of the people look to the few to direct them in the affairs of government, of finance, of society, of politics, of art, of religion, of law, of commerce, of education, and of all the many factors which combine to lead and develop a country, it is the names of those men whom the ordinary citizen runs across most frequently and thinks of oftenest in his daily life, who form the few. It is not difficult today for any intelligent citizen to group in a score of names the men who in their various walks of life have the most closely identified themselves with the progress and the prosperity of their country during the past thirty years, and nine out of ten would include at least one editor in this list.

Perhaps five out of the nine would name as the editor the man whose life work forms the subject of this article.

McClure was born on January 9, 1828, in Sherman's Valley, a little town tucked away in Perry county, Pennsylvania, and today he is making a series of speeches throughout the south which touch most closely the questions of present and paramount interest to the government. Between these two dates he has lived a life so full of usefulness to his fellow men, so full of energy, of ambition, of success, and of unremitting attention to public affairs, that he can only be compared to the sleepless soldier who has always both eyes open and whose hand never strays from the trigger on his musket.

The story of his life is one of success from the beginning, and exhibits an amount of personal courage, aggressiveness and extraordinary capacity for work that may be said to make him today almost the ideal American citizen. It is as an all round fighter that he is hated, loved, feared and talked about most. His strong opinions on all subjects and his habit of swinging himself on one side or the other of all great questions concerning the public weal, have done more than anything else to make him famous, and his bitterest opponent today will not say of him that McClure ever fought unfairly or was ever ungenerous in his countless campaigns.

He began life by fighting. In his parents' veins flowed a mingling of Scotch and Irish blood which has been singularly productive of powerful, determined and self-reliant manhood, and he himself is today one of the best evidences of this combination. Schooling in the days of his youth was a luxury to such boys as he, but by working three days in the week he was able to devote the other days to his textbooks. When he got to know more than his teacher there was trouble in the school, and he left it.

Then he was apprenticed to a tanner and for four years he devoted himself diligently to learning the trade, which was at that time considered a very profitable one. He thought he knew more than his employer did about the business at the end of his four years' service and he went to Iowa to launch himself as a proprietor. The only reason he did not succeed was that the leather market in the west was dull and there seemed to be a good many more tanners in the state of Iowa than there were people who wore shoes.

He came back to Pennsylvania and for awhile worked at his trade with his old employer. His naturally active mind had been awakened by his travels, and with the progressive spirit that he has demonstrated in every day of his useful life, he saw possibilities in the tanning business which his employer never dreamed of. He began to write letters for The Perry Freeman, a newspaper which has been published since 1829, and in these letters he tanned the local politicians with all the energy developed by his years of application to the trade.

The editor of the paper took a liking to young McClure and made it possible for him to continue his studies. His connection with The Freeman increased and he drifted away from his old trade by perceptible degrees until he became one of the best and most thoroughly equipped young newspaper men in the country. Thus, he was imbued with that keen zest for newspaper work which has animated him to this day, and from the very start he showed a realization and an appreciation of his new profession which has served since to make him an honored and beloved member of the craft.

About this time the citizens of Perry's adjoining county, Juniata, discovered the need of a newspaper to voice their cause, and they applied to Judge Baker to recommend to them an editor. He promptly named McClure. The young man was dismayed by the task proffered him, and both his father and his tanner employer pictured the lamentable failure which awaited him. Judge Baker's advice, however, prevailed, and young McClure journeyed to the town of Mifflin, and there started The Juniata Sentinel, thus finding himself at but nineteen years of age the editor of a newspaper, and the molder of the opinions of the whigs of Juniata county.

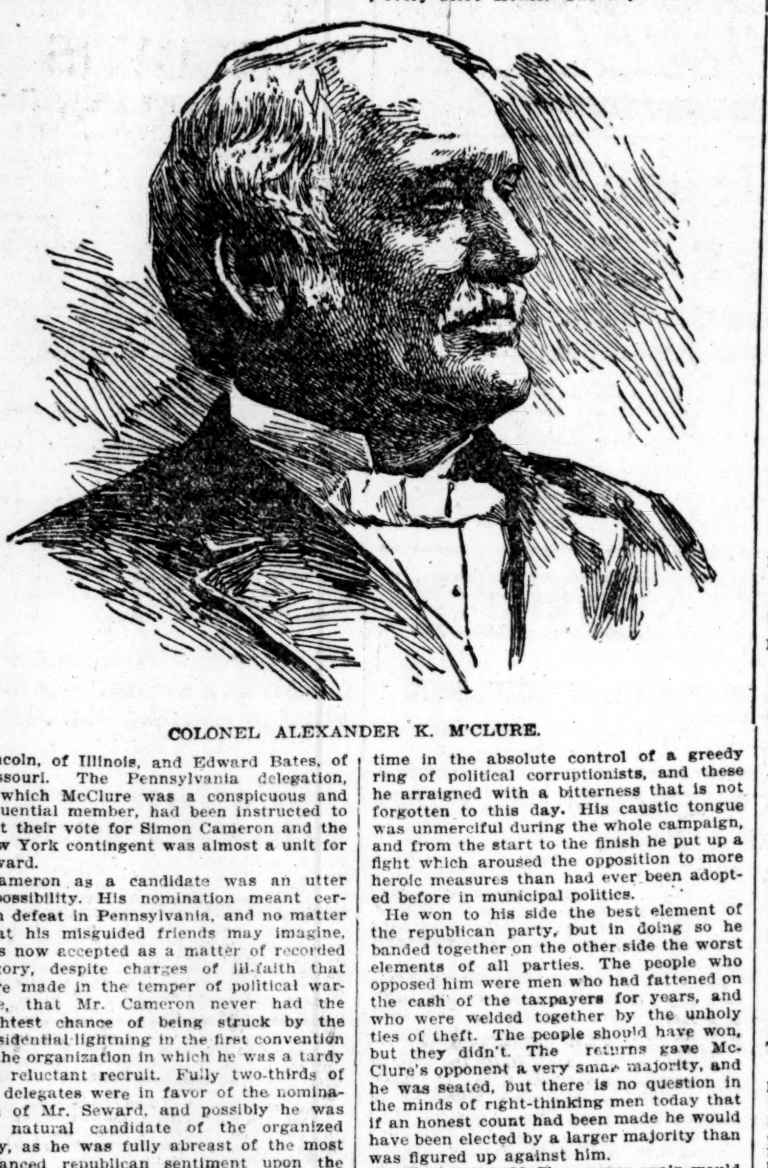
None but a newspaper man can realize the mountainous difficulties that confronted him in this strange ordeal; unlettered, unlearned in the conditions of his new profession, ignorant of the mechanical difficulties that he had to confront in issuing a newspaper; familiar only with typesetting as one of the mysteries which amazed him while in Judge Baker's office. Yet such was his indomitable will, and such his masterful resources, that in a very brief time The Juniata Sentinel was the wonder of that entire region. Young McClure was the active editorial writer, the printer who set the type, the pressman who printed the sheet and the agent who solicited the advertisements. Apart from the aid given him by one apprentice, every issue of the Sentinel was absolutely and entirely the product of his brains and his hands. The paper lives today as a monument to his genius and his industry.

The ability which he demonstrated in the conduct of this newspaper attracted attention throughout central and southern Pennsylvania, and he outgrew the town in which he lived. He bought a half interest in The Chambersburg Repository and his connection with it made that journal a powerful factor in local political affairs. He began the study of law, and from the office of The Repository he wielded a political influence that reached throughout the entire state. In 1853, when he was but twenty-five years old, the whig convention named him for auditor general of the state, and although he was defeated when the votes were counted, he won the distinction of being the youngest man ever nominated by any party in Pennsylvania for a state office. Shortly afterwards he was admitted to the bar, but he kept up his newspaper work with unremitting energy, and by whacking the democratic party without any letup, increased both his fame and his power.

A great many honors fell to young McClure's lot about this time. He was made aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor William F. Johnston, and the title of colonel then conferred upon him has clung to him ever since. He became a friend and confrere of Andrew G. Curtin, now known as the great war governor of Pennsylvania, and he plunged into the fight which Curtin led against the domination of Simon Cameron in state political affairs with tremendous ardor and enthusiasm. Cameron was then a democrat and McClure was as bitter a whig as he has since been a bitter republican and an earnest democrat.

The young editor abandoned the whig party in 1855, and later was a delegate to the national assemblage of republicans in Philadelphia which nominated Fremont for the presidency. In the brilliant campaign that followed he was one of the foremost speakers on the republican stump, and he made a campaign in the interest of the standard bearer of his party, which for aggressiveness and energy was unique in political history. In 1857 the voters of Franklin county sent him to the state legislature, and later he went into the senate. His career in that body to this day, by the acumen and the statesmanship which he displayed, and the brilliancy of his oratory, gave him a power in the senate of Pennsylvania such as few men have ever enjoyed.

All this time McClure kept up a running fight with everybody who cared to cross swords with him. In 1860, when the republican party was on the eve of a national convention which was certain to result in a brilliant victory or a disastrous defeat, Pennsylvania practically held the key to the situation. The candidates before it were William H. Seward, of New York; Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Abraham



COLONEL ALEXANDER K. M'CLURE.

Lincoln, of Illinois, and Edward Bates, of Missouri. The Pennsylvania delegation, of which McClure was a conspicuous and influential member, had been instructed to cast their vote for Simon Cameron and the New York contingent was almost a unit for Seward.

Cameron as a candidate was an utter impossibility. His nomination meant certain defeat in Pennsylvania, and no matter what his misguided friends may imagine, it is now accepted as a matter of recorded history, despite charges of ill-faith that were made in the temper of political warfare, that Mr. Cameron never had the slightest chance of being struck by the presidential lightning in the first convention of the organization in which he was a tardy and reluctant recruit. Fully two-thirds of the delegates were in favor of the nomination of Mr. Seward, and possibly he was the natural candidate of the organized body, as he was fully abreast of the most advanced republican sentiment upon the question of the irrepressible conflict which threatened to sever the north and south. He had, however, a record on the school question that made him particularly obnoxious to those in Pennsylvania and Indiana who had brought about the nominations of Curtin and Lane as governors of those two states.

To three men more than to any one else in the great convention was due the defeat of Seward and the selection of Lincoln, and that triumvirate consisted of Andrew G. Curtin, Henry S. Lane and Alexander K. McClure. With the threat that the nomination of any one but Lincoln meant the defeat of the party in Pennsylvania and Indiana, these three men so impressed themselves on the convention that despite the herculean efforts of such giants as Thurlow Weed, the Seward leader; Governor Morgan, of New York; Henry Raymond, the brilliant editor of The New York Times, and Horace Greeley, who was chairman of the delegation from the then almost unknown state of Oregon, the Illinois candidate secured the nomination on the third ballot.

All this will be dry history to most of us, and I use it only to illustrate the heroic mental caliber of the man who figures in it.

It is scarcely necessary to say that after the accomplishment of so gallant a victory as that which presaged the triumph of the republican party at the succeeding presidential election, Lincoln had a warm feeling of personal regard and respect for the man who was to be responsible for the result in Pennsylvania. From the time of the Chicago convention to that evil day in April, 1865, when Wilkes Booth lifted his assassin hand, McClure was one of those men whom Lincoln called into his counsel in every important political emergency. Even the bitter feeling which was aroused among the Curtin republicans of Pennsylvania when the president took Simon Cameron into his cabinet never shook for a moment this strong friendship between Lincoln and McClure.

Throughout the rebellion which followed the inauguration of the first republican president, McClure displayed the straightest and truest patriotism. Time after time Lincoln sent for him, and he was trusted with missions of the utmost importance. It would take more space than there is in this newspaper to tell of all the interesting incidents of this young man's life at this time, and he himself has not been able to crowd all into the pages of his recently published book on the great war president. It was McClure who held the republican party in the state of Pennsylvania together in those trying days, and who was intrusted with the building of the foundation of the political organization which, a few months ago, gave to its candidate for governor a majority of nearly 300,000 votes.

The close of the war found McClure too big a man for the town he lived in, and after heading the Pennsylvania delegation in the national republican convention that nominated General Grant for the presidency he came to Philadelphia to live. It illustrates a very strong tendency in his character that at this convention, true to his old idol, he strongly pressed the name of Governor Curtin for the nomination for vice president. The strongest single characteristic of McClure has been his rugged, determined, persistent, everlasting faithfulness to his friends, and that this has more than once caused him trouble and embarrassment is not at all to his discredit.

In coming to Philadelphia McClure opened a law office and sought to make that his future profession, but as restless in restraight as the war horse who sniffs powder smoke, he was unable to forget his former successes in that other and greater profession, which had made him famous, and the turmoil in Philadelphia political affairs involved him almost before he knew it. In other and plainer words, McClure saw a fight going on, and he was neither able nor anxious to resist the temptation to take off his coat and throw himself into the midst of it.

He had not been in Philadelphia very long before everybody in Philadelphia knew him. In local affairs he became a powerful and influential factor, and he struck sledgehammer blows in the many fights made for municipal reform during the first few years of his residence in the City of Brotherly Love. His political doctrine was of a wider scope than that which is confined within the narrow limits of blind partisan devotion, and although an earnest republican, he did not hesitate for a moment to oppose republicans for local offices on the ground that national politics should have no part in the direction of municipal government.

When the republican party split over the nomination of Grant for a second term as president, McClure joined the Greeley forces and became the chairman of the Pennsylvania state committee. During the campaign which followed he was the most active man in the state, and at its close he went down with colors flying. In fact, it may be said he went down with Greeley, for he had so closely identified himself at that time with the democratic party that at the next ensuing election he was made their candidate for mayor, in the face of an overwhelming majority of republicans who had never yet learned how to vote a democratic ticket.

Then followed a fight which is not to be compared with anything of its kind in history. McClure personally took the stump and canvassed every street in the city, speaking from grocery boxes on almost every store corner. The city was at that time in the absolute control of a greedy ring of political corruptionists, and these he arraigned with a bitterness that is not forgotten to this day. His caustic tongue was unmerciful during the whole campaign, and from the start to the finish he put up a fight which aroused the opposition to more heroic measures than had ever been adopted before in municipal politics.

He won to his side the best element of the republican party, but in doing so he banded together on the other side the worst elements of all parties. The people who opposed him were men who had fattened on the cash of the taxpayers for years, and who were welded together by the unholy ties of theft. The people should have won, but they didn't. The returns gave McClure's opponent a very small majority, and he was seated, but there is no question in the minds of right-thinking men today that if an honest count had been made he would have been elected by a larger majority than was figured up against him.

Following this McClure never again would consent to become a candidate for any office. His tremendous power and the confidence of the public in him, however, led to his taking an even more active part in public affairs afterwards than he had done before. He accepted his defeat with outward grace, but his mind was very much embittered by it, and he turned abruptly from his lawyer's desk to the tribune of the editor, and grasped the pen which he holds in his hand today. The force with which he wielded it resulted in the defeat of the municipal corruptionists who had counted him out so dire and disastrous that from that time to this the professional politician has never been able to thrive for any length of time in Philadelphia.

The natural mouthpiece of an honest public is an honest newspaper, and McClure knew this when he established The Philadelphia Times. With Frank McLaughlin, then a well-known and successful printer, as publisher and himself as editor, he brought out the first issue of this paper in 1875, and so great was his influence that when the public learned of the enterprise and knew who was back of it, they accepted the paper as their guide in local affairs at once, and, on the first day of its publication, it became a great and powerful newspaperand was wrapped about with the strong shield of implicit public confidence.

It has never been more nor less than this since. McClure's strong arm lifted it at the outset into prominence, and the same arm has kept it there. Its editor has grown old, the men identified with it in minor capacities have passed away, its building has burned down and has been rebuilt, and it has suffered all the incidental successes and reverses of all such great enterprises, but it is today exactly what it was in the beginning—a newspaper whose first purpose is to print the news, and whose second purpose is to act as a public monitor for all things that concern the public good. In its even course The Times has done more healthy, honest, hard, substantial work in the interest of decent politics, clean government, and a competent management of municipal affairs than any other one factor in Philadelphia.

I think it is safe by this time to say that McClure has no political prejudice. As a rule, he favors democrats for federal offices, and his newspaper is nominally democratic in tone, but in the conduct of local affairs he favors a republican for office as often as he does a democrat. In Philadelphia neither of the great political parties makes a nomination for an important office without asking McClure's advice about it, and when he disapproves of a man it usually happens that this man is either not nominated, or, if he is, suffers afterwards the hardships of a very bitter and relentless campaign.

The McClure of today is loved, respected, and esteemed by his city and his state. He has mellowed a little with age, but he is just as full of fight and of indomitable energy now as he was when he entered his first political battle. In the last mayoralty election in Philadelphia he opposed the republican candidate for office with a vigor and intensity that is characteristic of no other political leader in Pennsylvania of today, and the result of the fight was a reduction of nearly 30,000 votes in the normal republican majority. For awhile during the campaign the opposition was brightened with the thought that McClure might really elect a democrat for mayor, but this, on account of the national political situation was not probable.

It may be said to be a good illustration of his courage and fidelity to what he thinks is right that McClure is today making pro-Cleveland and anti-silver speeches in an anti-Cleveland and pro-silver country.

CRAMER.

Hood's Sarsaparilla gives great nerve, mental, bodily and digestive strength. Do not experiment with unheard of and untried medicines, but be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it now.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Conducted by J. A. Morris.

As the renovation of rooms now largely engrosses the attention of our tasteful housewives, the matter of coverings and decoration of walls is one of considerable interest. By far the most convenient covering for walls is wall paper, and the variety in quality, color and design, is almost infinite.

In close imitation in grain and clearness of cut comes "Lignomur," which we see so frequently in pleasing effect in the finish of railway cars. This is a thick, heavy material with raised or embossed figures and can be colored any desired tint. It is made of pure wood pulp, is very durable and fine artistic effects are readily produced. Where first cost is not an impediment, Lignomur is really one of the most economical wall coverings.

The familiar "Lincrusta Walton" is also expensive, but the effects produced are very beautiful. A new and effective decoration for walls is called "cameo reliefs," which appear to meet the desired combination of reasonable price and decorative efficiency. These cameo reliefs are of wood pulp, oil painted in the pulp state, thus insuring durability of color as well as wearing quality, as they are easily revarnished or polished when required. In wall papers proper, the newest are what are technically called "block papers," from the fact that the designs are done in block printing by hand on plain paper. These blocks are of large size and varied in design and applied just as a rubber stamp is used, only with mechanical pressure. These block papers are effective and expensive.

Next we come to "flock papers," produced by printing plain wall paper with designs in sizing or glue and then sprinkling over such printed paper the "flock," which is simply woolen scraps finely cut and shredded; the flocks, of course, only adhere to the sized designs. The slightly raised designs give a richness of color scarcely attainable in flat papers.

"Stenciled papers" is a revival of an old art, and their effectiveness is remarkable. In ordinary stencil work the blank spaces left by the little bridges or ties to hold the design together are objectionable as leaving an unfinished and broken appearance. This is obviated by the Japanese cutting two stencils at once. Taking one stencil they stretch fine silk threads or human hairs across the designs and fasten them with glue; then, gluing the twin stencils together, the silk strands or hairs replace the solid bridges or ties and offer no obstruction to the stencil brush or colors.

The above descriptions may suggest to our tasteful, artistic and ingenious lady friends many plans by which the deft hand and artistic eye may produce not only most pleasing decorative effects, but have the charm of carrying out one's individual talent in one's own home.

Electrical Patents.

There were 1,600 patents issued by the United States patent office for electrical inventions during the year 1894.

Railroads.

In the United States, we have the largest railroad mileage in the world; exceeding the total of all other countries combined by over 30,000 miles. In European countries the greatest railroad mileage is in Germany.

Wood Pulp.

From The Inventive Age.

Today wood pulp is used by about 20,000 daily and weekly papers; cigar boxes and car wheels are made of paper; inventors are working on the problem of utilizing paper for a bullet-proof coating for war vessels. Undertakers are using wood pulp for cheap coffins; boats are manufactured from it; lead pencils, cigar holders, carpets, mattresses, artificial straws for drinking iced beverages, and many other useful and ornamental things are being constantly brought into use from the product of wood pulp.

The Sunflower.

Again attention is called to this profitable plant which flourishes everywhere; grows irrespective of rain or drought; produces more value in oil per acre than cotton, lint oil and all at not half the expense, and now it is asserted that 500 pounds of sunflower stalks will produce about 300 pounds of the best quality of paper.

Electrical Thawing.

As most of us have but recently had some rather expensive experience with our water pipes and our moderate friends, the plumbers, the following extract from Electrical Review, London, may be interesting and encouraging:

"Mr. Edmunds states that he has been making some experiments lately with most complete success, in what we think is a new and important application of electricity to domestic use. He, like many others, has suffered the inconvenience of having his gas and water service frozen during the late severe weather. It occurred to him that a resistance, suitably protected, might be introduced into those pipes which were most exposed and least easy of access with flame or hot water or other ordinary methods of thawing. He had a special wire made, in which the current was conducted through a highly resistant metal, insulated with a fireproof medium that was also a non-conductor of electricity. The whole was enclosed in a metal tube, which could be drawn down to make a compact wire or tube that was externally a conductor of heat, but not of electricity, thus preventing loss of current and electrolysis. The results were most satisfactorily. This 'thermic' wire was introduced into the waste pipe from a bathroom at the north side of his house, which entered a fall pipe some twenty feet from the ground, and which was easily frozen. On Saturday last the thermic wire was introduced from the outside. At night a small stream of water trickling down, froze, forming an icicle some twelve inches long and one and a half inches thick, completely blocking the waste pipe. The thermic wire having been previously connected with Mr. Edmunds's electric light circuit, at fifty volts pressure, when current was turned on four amperes flowed through it; and in four minutes a complete thawing was effected, and the waste service was cleared. This is a method of thawing which might be worth the consideration of gas and water companies; certainly it is one that highly merits the attention of prudent householders."

Mind and Disease.

There is a great deal to be said in favor of what is best described as the "mental science" cure for many of the minor ills of life. It is possible to throw off weakness, inertness and languor, and infuse new life and spirit into one's own failing system by mere effort of will. True, it is hard at first, but with every trial it comes easier, until one may almost feel that the mind has gained a supremacy over the body. It is certain that the mind can, to a great extent, control the body, and drive away much that saps vitality and undermines the strength. To keep ever before the mind the idea that will-power is one of the strongest forces in nature, and steadfastly to refuse to yield to weakness, is to have gained something that, once possessed, no one will ever be willing to lose.

The Coming Kitchen.

From The New York World.

When cooking is done by electricity, as Herr Schoen, of Austria, says will be the case in a few years, the kitchen of today will have taken its place along with other old-fashioned affairs. Does madam want a cup of tea? She attaches a tiny rope of cotton to a vessel of water, and in three minutes the water is boiling. This cotton rope has an insulated wire in its center that is connected with the nearest electric light plant, and a little lever smaller than the smallest glove buttoner turns on or shuts off the power. Is it desired to prepare a soup? Then two or three or maybe four of these little levers turn on an increased degree of heat. Does the family want a substantial dinner? The small cotton rope is attached, and another one like it is fastened on each side of an oven, and the levers turned on.

A current of electricity of thirty amperes can heat this oven in ten minutes, and the cost will be 15 cents an hour, according to the rates charged in Chicago. With three amperes of power, breakfast for six can be prepared at a cost of 2 cents. A dinner power, would cost 8 cents, and there would be heat enough for this money to cook a soup, roast vegetables, heat water enough for tea or coffee, and for the usual culinary purposes besides. The same wire that transmits the heat for cooking can also be made by a simple device to furnish light for illuminating purposes at a diminished cost. And thus is the kitchen of the future to be lighted and heated without fire at a cost less than the price of candles would have been in the good old times.

THEY ARE AFTER HIM

The Requisition for Shackelford Was Honored Yesterday.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SUED OUT

The Detective's Attorneys Will Fight to the Bitter End—It Will Be Heard This Afternoon.

A new requisition for Detective Shackelford was honored yesterday afternoon by the governor and less than half an hour later a writ of habeas corpus, which was to have been heard this afternoon at 3 o'clock, was taken out before Ordinary Calhoun by the detective's attorneys. Still later, about 9 o'clock last night, a second writ of habeas corpus was obtained from Judge W. T. Newman, of the United States court. The hearing in this instance is set for 10 o'clock this morning.

The first writ of habeas corpus is worthless, as Ordinary Calhoun has no power in such an instance. It was impossible, however, for Shackelford's attorneys to prepare a writ for Judge Newman's signature before the train left, as the writ beore the ordinary was obtained as a makeshift.

The case is one which is rapidly assuming interesting and intricate proportions. It was some three weeks or more ago that Detective Shackelford recovered, in Monroe county, North Carolina, about $2,000 which had been stolen from an old couple. He received from them one-half of the amount he recovered. Dr. A. Covington, an attorney in North Carolina, swore out a warrant charging Detective Shackelford with embezzlement. This was done on the basis that Covington and the detective were working together and that it was the lawyer who was to have received one-half of the amount recovered and that the detective was to have been paid his expenses and for his services.

This is what the attorney claimed. Requisition papers were secured in North Carolina and Deputy Sheriff Holcombe brought them here. They were found to be defective by the attorneys for Covington, Messrs. Bishop & Andrews. The deputy sheriff then returned to North Carolina and brought back more requisition papers. These were not honored either, on the ground that the papers brought here were originals and not copies and that there was no charge in North Carolina against the detective. Another objection made by Glenn & Rountree and John W. Cox, Shackelford's attorneys, was that the governor of North Carolina had failed to make the proper affidavit to the papers.

Governor Atkinson dismissed Shackelford from custody, but gave Messrs. Bishop & Andrews until yesterday afternoon to produce more authority or new papers. The new papers reached here yesterday morning along with a handsome deputy sheriff —Deputy Sheriff Horne. The governor examined the papers and announced that he would issue a rendition warrant based upon them. Colonel Glenn urged the point that the affidavit upon which the papers were based had been filed with the governor and not with the clerk of the superior court or a justice of the peace. Governor Atkinson overruled the objection and the warrant issued.

Before Ordinary Calhoun.

Shackelford's attorneys had anticipated that new papers would be brought from North Carolina and had prepared a writ of habeas corpus. To this writ was attached a warrant for the arrest of Deputy Sheriff Horne.

When Colonel Glenn placed this before Ordinary Calhoun Sheriff Horne did not have Detective Shackelford in charge. The ordinary began signing up the papers. He paused a moment and inquired if any special early time was urged by any one.

"I do not apprehend that your honor will sign the writ of habeas corpus," said Mr. Bishop, "until Mr. Shackelford is under arrest. He cannot be taken from custody until he is in custody."

Colonel Glenn suggested that Governor Atkinson had said that the detective might consider himself under arrest and that the detective, therefore, was actually under arrest. Ordinary Calhoun thereupon put his signature to both papers and set the time for this afternoon at 3 o'clock before Judge Lumpkin.

How the Papers Were Served.

While Judge Calhoun was signing the papers Detective Shackelford came into the office. The deputy sheriff was not present. He was out hunting for the detective.

"There he is across the street," said Colonel Glenn.

The papers were handed to Detective Shackelford who walked to the corner of Hunter and Pryor street where the deputy sheriff was standing. The detective walked up and touched the sheriff on the shoulder.

"Here you are," said the sheriff.

"Here you are," repeated the detective, handing the sheriff a formidable looking document. The two walked away together, going to the courthouse. Detective Shackelford explained as they walked.

In Judge Calhoun's office the deputy from North Carolina acknowledged service and the prisoner was given to him. He took the detective to the sheriff's office and delivered him to Sheriff Barnes.

The Modern Way

Commends itself to the well-informed to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Parties desiring information as to fishing and hunting in Florida should write B. W. Wrenn, passenger traffic manager Plant system, Savannah, Ga.

Will Hold Reed Down.

From The Alpharetta Free Press.

The Indians have been after our Carter. They did not want his scalp, but merely asked him to accept the appointment of judge of the new federal court in the Indian nation. Mr. Tate declined the honor with thanks, and informed his friends that it is his intention to hold Mr. Reed down for several years yet. And you bet our statesman can do it.

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding. 49 Marietta street. Send for samples.

NEW MAP OF ATLANTA.

Printed in Colors and Perfected to Date.

Embracing the Cotton States and International exposition grounds, the new seventh ward (West End), Inman Park, routes of all the railroads and electric street car lines, ward boundaries, limit lines and other necessary information.

Especially prepared and copyrighted by Mr. E. B. Latham, civil engineer, for John M. Miller, publishing agent.

The map is folded in convenient pocket size and enclosed in neat covers.

Price 25 cents. For sale at the John M. Miller book store, 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

To Cuba.

The Florida limited by Central railroad and Plant system, leaving Atlanta at 6:55 o'clock p. m. is the only train connecting with Plant steamships for Havana. Ship trains for Port Tampa leave Tampa May hotel 5:30 o'clock p. m. mar5-1m

This is it.

Cottolene is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing and economical. It is so good that it is taking the place of all other shortenings. Be sure and get the genuine with trade mark—steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every pail.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

BARTENSTIEN.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Louis Bartenstien, and of Mr. Jacob Emmel, and Mr. Mike Emmel, are invited to attend the funeral of the former from his late residence, 159 Nelson street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Westview.

DIMICK.—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Dimick are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from their residence, the Arlington hotel, 85 Marietta street, at 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

MEETINGS.

A call communication of W. D. Luckie Lodge No. 89, F. and A. M., will be held in Masonic hall, corner Gordon and Lee streets, West End, Atlanta, Ga., this evening at 7:30 o'clock. Master Masons in good standing cordially invited to attend.

GEORGE S. BARKER, W. M.
C. M. GOODMAN, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Reliable representatives in every town and city to sell the great rheumatic cure, Clark's Red Cross Medicinal Water; nature's wonderful remedy; write for terms and territory. Fish & Vaughan, general contracting agents for U. S. A., 4,150 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago. mar28-13t

SALESMEN WANTED.

WANTED—First-class salesman who has had experience in clothing or tailoring, to travel. Apply Kahn Bros., tailors, 8 Whitehall street. mar 27-3t.

WANTED—A first-class salesman to handle, on commission, a high grade line of overalls, cottonade, corduroy and cassimere pants in the states of Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Address, giving references, Manufacturer, care Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. mar24-7t

WANTED—Reliable salesman, already traveling, to carry our lubricants as a side line. Manufacturers' Oil Company, Cleveland, O. sept25—[illegible]m

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—Office space, front office, Norcross building. Address, giving business, "Desirable," Box 461. mar28-2t thur sun

FOR RENT—Elegant offices on second floor Constitution building, recently vacated by exposition company. Will fit up to suit tenants. Apply Constitution business office.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Elegant furnished rooms; all modern conveniences. 313 Peachtree St.

NICELY FURNISHED rooms at 11 Cone street, one block from postoffice. Hot and cold baths. Special rates for the summer.

FOR RENT—Nice, new furnished rooms for ladies or gentlemen or married couple without children. Close in. 34 Auburn avenue. mar27-5t.

LOST.

DIAMOND LOST—Liberal reward for return of diamond stud, about 2½ karats, lost on Edgewood avenue on the afternoon of 27th. George Adair, Jr. mar28-3t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Office—The office used by the Miles & Stiff Co., in the Grand; cheap; must be moved by Saturday night. mch29-2t-fri-sat

FOR SALE—Garden seeds now ready. Plant peas, potatoes, onion sets, cabbage, tomato. Mark W. Johnson Seed Co., 35 South Pryor. wed-fri-mon-2m

FOR SALE—A tent, one hundred feet in circumference, with fly. A bargain. Apply W. A. Hemphill, Constitution office. mch20-tf

OFFICE FIXTURES.

SUITABLE for bank or first-class office; can be furnished and trimmed to suit customer at receiver's price; can be seen at factory. George S. May, 115 West Mitchell street. mar 26—7t No. 1.

FINANCIAL.

CHECKS and drafts on city and out-of-town banks can be cashed after banking hours and on legal holidays. Apply to J. R. Tolleson, Inman building, South Broad. mch20-6m.

CASH PAID for endowment policies in old line companies. Send description. A. K. Brocklesby, Box 233, Hartford, Conn. mch2-30t

PERSONAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that a transfer of my liquor license, corner Alabama and Pryor streets, to Spillman Liquor Company, will be applied for at the next meeting of general council. John P. Buckalew. mar28-5t

IF YOU NEED information, want a room, want board, call on Atlanta Room Exchange and Information Bureau, 6 Walton street mch24 6m

NOTICE—J. B. Bowen traveling plumbing shop; it saves time and money. Give me a call. 45 East Hunter street, 'phone 521 mch 22-1m

CASH paid for old gold and silver. Julius R. Watts & Co., jewelers, 57 Whitehall.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

FOR RENT—Furnished 8-room residence; we have choice 8-room 2-story residence for rent to approved tenant on Washington street; closets, cellar, servant's house, etc., very choice. W. M. Scott & Co. wed thur fri sun

THE BEST residence in West End at a bargain. We have been directed to sell. Call in and make us an offer. J. C. Hendrix & Co. mar5-1m

Real Estate—FOR SALE—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Northside home, good house, large lot, on electric line, close in. With furniture $8,000; without furniture $7,000. Easy terms. P. O. box 698. mch22-1m

FOR SALE—A choice lot in West End, fronting sixty feet on Ashby street and being 300 feet deep, and is just 300 feet from Oak street. It is a part of the Bolles property and was taken under foreclosure and will be sold cheap. Barker & Holleman, Gould building. mar17 2w

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau, 8 E. Wall St., Kimball.

$4,400 will buy 440 acres in Cobb county, twelve miles from Atlanta; has 150 acres cleared, 60 acres river bottom, balance in native timber. There is a 6-room house, barn and gin houses. Now is the time to secure a bargain in a Georgia farm.

Can give inside figures on one of the choicest lots on the Boulevard. A rare opportunity to get the best there is on this popular street.

$2,500 for Jackson street lot.
$3,500, 7-room house, Pine, near Spring.
$1,500, 4-room house, Georgia railroad, opposite Inman Park.
$1,200, Loyd street lot.
$750, lot 45x135, Fraser.
$500, grove lot near Formwalt school.
$400, Martin street lot.

I can sell a beautiful grove lot on Loyd street and build a house to suit purchaser.

C. H. GIRARDEAU, 8 E. Wall.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Two connecting front rooms, with all conveniences, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 216 Whitehall St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

$1,000 INVESTED with the services of an honest man as associate will secure a half interest in one of the highest class and most reliable, fashionable, long-established and successful enterprises, making now $50 per day, and to be trebled in Atlanta during the exposition. Address with references to be exchanged. "Concession," Constitution office.

WANTED—A first-class solicitor to establish and work agencies for a company with new and attractive investment plans. References required. Address box 547, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Gentlemen of intelligence and ability, who are willing to work, to call at No. 633 Equitable building.

NEW FACES—All about changing the features and renovating blemishes in 150-page book for a stamp. John H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d street, New York. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. sep30-1y

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—A young lady acquainted with city for special outside work; reference required. Address Franklin, care Constitution.

LADIES—To do fancy work at home. Delray Needlework Co., Delray, Mich. feb20-15t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Work by a young man of good address. Office work preferred. Address K. P., No. 42 Dunlap St., city.

WANTED—A situation as bartender by an experienced, sober and industrious man. Recommendations from former employers. Address H., care Constitution, Macon, Ga. mar28-2t

MONEY TO LOAN.

OUR OWN MONEY to lend on Atlanta real estate. Purchase money notes bought. Atlanta Savings Bank, Gould building. dec1-tf

6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT CITY LOANS. Georgia farms 8 per cent. W. C. Davis, attorney. Room 43 Gate City bank building. nov 6—6m

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 to $50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan6 1m

ON DIAMONDS, ETC.—Responsible, liberal, confidential. N. Kaiser & Co., 15 Decatur st., Kimball house. Jan17 6m

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiates loans at 6 and 7 per cent on improved real estate; special facilities for handling large loans. 28 South Broad street. jan12 1y

$50,000—IF YOU want a loan promptly on real estate, easy monthly plan, call on W. B. Smith. 16 N. Pryor street. jan29 6m

ON ALL VALUABLES, diamonds, jewelry, etc.; liberal and confidential. Henry H. Schaul, 56 Decatur street, near Pryor street. feb20 6m

LOANS UPON REAL ESTATE in or near Atlanta promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, Equitable building. oct14 6m

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office No. 20 Gate City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, Cashier. nov11 1y

FOR FARM loans within 50 miles of Atlanta come to the Georgia Farm Loan Co., rooms 10 and 12, 37½ Whitehall street. nov2 5m

MONEY TO LOAN—$1,000 to $50,000, Atlanta real estate security; one to five years time. D. H. Livermore, State Savings bank. jan-6—1m

REAL ESTATE LOANS 6, 7 and 8 per cent one to five years, straight or monthly payments. We buy purchase money notes and building and loan stock. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street.

$1,000 TO $25,000 to lend on real estate at 7 and 8 per cent; no delay; money in bank here. T. F. Scott, 827 Equitable building. mar23-7t

LOANS made on good paper, one to twelve months' time; low rates; we buy good notes and loan money on real estate. Moody Loan and Investment Company, 413 Equitable. mar23-3m

WE HAVE on hand $500, $1,000, $2,000 and $2,500 for immediate placing on Atlanta real estate, at 7 and 8 per cent. Call to see us. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable. nov 1—tf

MONEY TO LOAN—From $1,000 upwards. No delay; 7 and 8 per cent interest. Loans on city real estate only. Francis Fontaine, No. 7 N. Forsyth street. mar 27-6t-wed fri su tu thur sat.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED—71 Washington St. Nice rooms with board; also day boarders; reasonable rates. "Close In."

BOARDERS WANTED—Large front room, newly furnished, with first-class table fare, very reasonable, at 60 West Harris. mar28-7t

VERY DESIRABLE front room, new house, close in, splendid summer location. Terms reasonable; table unsurpassed. 185 South Pryor. mar 26—6t

SEVERAL YOUNG MEN can get comfortable rooms and first-class board very reasonable at 60 West Harris street. mar23-7t

WANTED—Agents.

AMERICAN MUSICAL ASSOCIATION—Rare chance, entirely new and novel, great attraction; takes at sight; one person; lady or gentleman wanted in every town and city, to control entire business worth $25 to $50 a week to any active solicitor. Call or address H. C. Hudgins & Co., 7½ South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. mch 13-wed fri sun

WANTED—Lady agents in every community to handle our toilet preparation for beautifying the skin; new, harmless, excellent, a steady income; send for free sample. Calumet Chemical Company, Box 573, Chicago. mar 25—J t

AGENTS—To take orders by sample at home or travel. We pay liberal salaries and expenses or good commission and furnish samples to right applicant. Address Lock Box 1354, New York City. july 5-312t

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A boom derrick with horse, or steam-power attachments. Apply No. 509 Gould building, Atlanta.

WANTED—Desk room for agency; no competition. Give price for space and address box 222, city.

CASH PAID for old gold. A. L. Delkin Co., 69 Whitehall street. jan-23-6m

FOR RENT

By John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, 48 North Broad.

10-r. h., 647 Peachtree, furnished....	150 00
10-r. h., 90 E. Ellis....	55 00
9-r. h., 102 Jackson..	27 50
8-r. h., 157 Mangum....	20 00
7-r. h., 45 W. Peters..	16 00
5-r. h., English at North ave..	6 00
5-r. h., 110 Gilmer..	12 50
6-r. h., 208 Woodward..	20 00
5-r. h., 164 East Hunter	16 00
5-r. h., 119½ W. Mitchell..	10 00
6-r. h., 43 Piedmont..	25 00
5-r. h., Longley avenue..	10 00
6-r. h., 72 Fairlie	20 00
5-r h., and 5 acres, Emmet St..	10 00
5-r. h., 302 East Ave..	9 00
6-r. h., 30 Hood..	20 00
6-r. h., 227 E. Georgia Ave..	25 00

We move all parties renting from us absolutely free of charge.

Society Stationery, Monograms, Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards engraved at lowest prices. No delay; work done by skilled workmen in our establishment. Send for samples and prices. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall street.

club........
........club
club........

there are all sorts of clubs, but there's only one

"canadian club"

whisky—there are, also, all sorts of whiskies, the best is canadian club—it is being imitated—that's natural—all good things are imitated—trade on other people's brains as it were—don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label carefully.

bluthenthal & bickart "b.&b."

big whisky house.

hello! no. 378. atlanta.

Potts-Thompson LIQUOR COMPANY,

WHOLESALERS!

9-11-13 DECATUR ST.

Our best and oldest Ryes are Q-Club, Monogram, Mt. Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain"—our own brand and make.

'PHONE 48.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Are You Going to Paint?

. . USE . .

FULTON TINTED LEAD.

Guaranteed to cover 25 per cent more surface than any Lead in Atlanta.

Get color card.

F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

Coal for Waterworks

Sealed proposals will be received until 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, April 3, 1895, for the delivery of 2,500 tons of coal at the Chattahoochee station, and 2,500 tons of coal at the reservoir station, known respectively as Stations No. 1 and No. 2. Bidders must specify the name of the coal, size and quality. Payments will be made by the 15th of each month following delivery. Certificates of the engineer in charge of each pumping station will be accepted as evidence of the coal having been received.

A bond will be required for faithful performance of contract. Right reserved to reject any or all bids. Bids should be addressed "Board of Water Commissioners, Waterworks Office, Atlanta, Ga."

GEORGE W. TERRY, JR.,
mar23-tillapril3 Secretary.

LIME for all purposes, cheap. SCIPLE SONS, 'Phone 203. No. 8 Loyd St.

CRYSTAL LENSES TRADE MARK. Quality First and Always.

KELLAM & MOORE, SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS. The oldest lens-grinders in the south. Retail salesroom, 40 Marietta street.

NO SPIKE-TAIL COATS

The Members of the Board Say That They Must Go.

BANQUETS MUST FOLLOW SUIT ALSO

Professor Davis Proposes to Organize Chorus of 2,000 Voices for the Exposition—Details of the Session.

The spiketail must go!

This is the fiat pronounced by the board of education yesterday afternoon.

Hereafter the members of the graduating class will be required to divest themselves of the gaudy dress suits that have played such a conspicuous part on commencement occasions and to appear in their Sunday clothes or in such proper raiment as the measure of the pocketbook belonging to those who have to pay the tailor may decide.

For two or three years the dress suit has been a feature of the graduating exercises. It has imparted an element of uniformity to these exercises and has gained favor in the eyes of a great many. Still it has met with urgent protest on the part of others who have discovered in this advance movement a tendency to break down the simple customs that have heretofore prevailed on these occasions in favor of a substitute that has the appearance at least of discriminating against the poorer boys of the city.

Last year, in order to gratify the wishes of the graduating class and to prevent such a thing as a breach in the order of exercises as prearranged for the occasion, the members of the board themselves appeared in dress suits, and the effect was in the highest degree novel and pleasing.

Reflection, however, has brought about a change in the views of the board and they have come to the conclusion that dress suits are not conducive to the best interests of the Boys' High school. Hence they must go.

And the Banquet, Too.

But the dress suits are not allowed to depart alone.

They go in the company of the annual banquet that has been given by the boys prior to the exercises of graduation—twins in banishment.

These startling alterations of the board are due to a resolution introduced by Captain J. C. Hendrix yesterday afternoon.

It provoked unlimited discussion, and argument was met by argument until every device of logic was exhausted. Every member of the board gave his views on the subject and Captain Hendrix presented his own with convincing urgency.

A vote was taken on the resolution and a majority of the board were found to be in favor of it.

This put an end to one of the liveliest incidents of the meeting, and as soon as the result was announced discord lapsed back into harmony.

An Exposition Chorus.

Professor B. C. Davis, the musical director of the public schools, appeared before the board yesterday afternoon with a novel idea and one that met with unanimous approval.

He proposes to organize a chorus of 2,000 voices, composed entirely of children, and to make it a feature of the opening exercises of the Cotton States and International exposition.

All the national airs will be sung by the chorus and Professor Davis intends to make it the most successful enterprise of the kind that has ever been undertaken in the south.

The board of education readily agreed to Professor Davis's proposition. He will have the hearty co-operation of the teachers and pupils of the public schools of the city.

Professor Davis also asked for the use of Browning hall for the purpose of conducting a summer musical normal school for the benefit of southern teachers. The request was also granted.

Details of the Session.

The following members answered to the roll call:

Messrs. Mayson, Hendrix, Thomson, Kontz, Bray, Inman, Smith, Connally, Lowry, Calhoun and Hammond.

The minutes of the February meeting were read and approved.

Superintendent Slaton's report was also read and filed. In reporting the condition of the schools the superintendent stated that everything was moving along nicely and the schools were never more prosperous.

No Snap Shots to Be Taken.

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Hudson, a photographer, asked for the privilege of visiting the several schools of the city for the purpose of taking the pictures of the children.

He made a brief statement to the board and presented his case well, but the members shook their heads gravely.

It was decided that a visit from the photographer would distract the minds of the pupils from their books, and if such an experience was repeated in all the schools of the city there was no telling the extent of demoralization to which it would be carried.

Besides the matter had already been tested and the board was not satisfied to have the experiment repeated.

Hence there will be no pictures taken on the playgrounds this year. The application was turned down and the photographer was firmly, though kindly, dismissed.

Full Pay Refused Them.

Petitions from Misses Garcia and Villard, teachers in the public schools, were read to the board asking that their full salaries for the month of March be paid to them. One was absent on account of sickness and the other because of her exposure to a contagious disease. Both petitions were refused.

them in countenance, as the cold light of

Mr. Kontz, the chairman of the committee on teachers, reported a leave of absence granted to Miss Anglin, third grade Marietta street school, and the appointment of Miss Maggie Askew to fill the vacancy. Also the resignation of a colored teacher and the appointment of Ella Miller, colored, to fill the vacancy until the end of the term.

Judge Hammond, chairman of the committee on course of study and textbooks, submitted a proposition from the Central School Supply House, of Chicago, to supply maps to the schools for one year for $100. The maps are valued at $1,500 and the board has the privilege of returning them at the expiration of the year.

It was at this point that Captain Hendrix introduced his anti-spiketail resolution.

Mr. Mayson, chairman of the committee on finance, reported bills approved amounting to $13,591.30. Superintendent Slaton reported $104 collected and deposited as nonresident tuition.

On the High School Lot.

A resolution was introduced by Judge Hammond for the payment of $7,000, the balance of the money due on the high school lot, provided the building can be completed during the year.

This finished the business before the meeting and the board adjourned.

The Principal Difference.

"I've heard your preacher half a dozen times," said the boy who was whittling a stick. "You people pay him $3,000 a year. He ain't a bit better'n our preacher, and all we pay our'n is $900."

"Yes, but our preacher says eyether and nyether, and your'n don't," replied the boy who was sharpening his knife on his shoe.

THE BLUE AND GRAY

They Will Meet Together at the G. A. R. Headquarters Next Week.

STATE ENCAMPMENT OF THE G. A. R

General Frank Lawler, Commander-in-Chief, and a Number of Other Officers To Be Here Next Week.

One week from tonight a notable scene will be enacted in the headquarters of the O. M. Mitchel Post Grand Army of the Republic, on the corner of Forsyth and Alabama streets.

Next Thursday the state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Atlanta. Division Commander C. T. Watson will preside, and the occasion will be of interest. General Frank Lawler, commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, will be present, with a number of the most famous surviving generals of the late war.

General Lawler will, of course, be royally entertained while he is in Atlanta, and a feature of the entertainment will be a campfire at the O. M. Mitchel post's headquarters next Friday night, to which the local post of confederate veterans will be invited. The survivors of the two armies—the blue and the gray—will meet in a social way and spend a pleasant evening's entertainment. The meeting will be one of unusual significance.

The state encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will bring to Atlanta a number of federal veterans. Several posts will be represented here, among them three autside of the state, the post at Charleston, the post at Beaufort and the post at Columbia. The other posts are located inside the state. Among the posts that will send representatives are the posts at Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Tallapoosa, Tate's and other places. The business meeting of the convention will be held next Thursday and the next day will be devoted to entertaining the guests.

General Frank Lawler will spend two days here. He, with a number of prominent officials of the Grand Army of the Republic, is making a tour of the south, visiting the various Grand Army of the Republic posts, and attending, wherever they can, the state conventions of the posts. The date of the Georgia convention was changed so as to coincide with General Lawler's visit. He will speak to the veterans and will be driven over the city and entertained at the residences of some of the prominent Grand Army of the Republic men of Atlanta. He will be taken out to the exposition grounds by General Lewis. The entire party will be shown over the exposition grounds.

Friday night the officers will give a reception to General Lawler and his associates at the post's headquarters. Governor Atkinson, Mayor King, a number of private citizens and the Atlanta post of Confederate Veterans have been invited to be present. The Confederate Veterans may attend in a body. It will be a striking scene when the veterans are received in the headquarters of the local post and meet on terms of friendly feelings the commander of the Grand Army of the Republic organization of the United States.

General Lawler will come to Atlanta from New Orleans. He will probably go further south after leaving Atlanta. He is a fine-looking officer, with a splendid military bearing and heavy black mustache. He is extremely popular with the Grand Army men throughout the country.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation and disordered stomach.

MAMMOTH SEA SERPENT.

Wicked-Looking Reptile Appears in the Indian River at Titusville, Fla.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

For a month there have been reports that there was an immense sea serpent in the Indian river, which showed a disposition to fight when molested, but these reports, up to yesterday, were regarded as the product of the overwrought imaginations of rivermen. Yesterday, however, the truth of these reports was confirmed by the appearance of the monster off this place. About 9 o'clock yesterday people on the wharf waiting for the steamer saw a great black object resembling a hogshead floating in the river about seventy-five yards from shore. The object appeared to be lifeless, and those who saw it thought it was a piece of wreckage. Captain Simmonds and Fred White resolved to investigate. They took a boat and rowed toward the object. When within twenty-five feet of the object the men were surprised to see it show signs of life, and a moment later were horrified when a wicked looking head, with basilisk eyes, was darted at them with a hiss that could be heard half a mile. The men backed water for life, and the monster began to uncoil itself and move. It went through the water like a snake, was about sixty feet in length, and its body in the thickest portion was as large as a barrel. The head of the monster was similar to that of a snake, and for about six feet along its back there appeared to be a row of fins. The body of the reptile tapered gradually to a pointed tail. The monster moved down the river in plain sight of hundreds of people who were on the wharf. As it passed the men who had guns began shooting at it, and the reptile resented these shots by erecting its head six feet or more and emitting several hisses. Then it sunk below the surface and was seen no more.

Captain Simmonds and Fred White, who went out to inspect the object, were so overcome when they reached shore that restoratives had to be applied. They say they saw rows of immense teeth in the reptile's mouth, and that its breath was most noxious. About midday a steamer arrived from the south and reported passing the monster thirty miles below Titusville. The appearance of the monster has demoralized tourist travel on the Indian river and the house boats of the wealthy northerners have been deserted.

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Does that look as though Pearline would "injure the clothes?" Things like these, hundreds of them, all more or less important, make Pearline the best thing to wash with. Then, on top of that, it saves labor, saves rubbing, saves wear and tear, time and money.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back. 433 JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

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Sale of Northeastern Railroad.

STATE OF GEORGIA, Executive Department, Atlanta, March 13, 1895.—By virtue of the authority given in the tenth section of the act incorporating the Northeastern Railroad Company, which is entitled "An act to open and construct a railroad from Athens, Ga., to Clayton, Ga., via Clarksville, in Habersham county, or some other point on the Blue Ridge railroad, near Clayton, by the most practicable route," approved October 27, 1870, and in accordance with an order this day issued by me as governor of Georgia providing for the sale hereinafter mentioned, will be sold at public outcry to the highest and best bidder at the depot of the Northeastern Railroad Company, in the city of Athens, Ga., between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday, the 16th of April, 1895, all of the property of the said company seized and taken possession of by Rufus K. Reaves, agent of the state, under and by virtue of a proclamation issued on the 15th day of November, 1893, by his excellency William J. Northen, then governor of Georgia, seizing and taking possession of the property of the said Northeastern Railroad Company, and found by said agent in the possession and control of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company, as follows: The line of railroad, known as the Northeastern railroad, extending from Athens, Clarke county, Georgia, to Lula, Hall county, Georgia, a distance of thirty-nine and four-tenths miles, and about two miles of said track on the main road, together with the franchise, equipments and other property of said company connected with said road, consisting of its road bed, superstructure, right of way, motive power, rolling stock, depots, freight and section houses, shops, town and city lots, grounds, furniture, machinery, tools, etc. A full and complete inventory of same being on file, both in this office and in the office of said company at Athens, and may be inspected upon request.

Terms cash, or, of purchaser prefers, fifty thousand dollars cash, fifty thousand dollars January 1, 1896, and the remainder July 1, 1896, with interest on the deferred payment from day of sale at 7 per cent per annum, the purchaser having the option to pay the remainder due July 1, 1896, in cash or in the legal and valid bonds of the state issued under the act of 1876 and maturing July 1, 1896. In the event purchaser elects the option to pay part cash and balance as above set forth, the governor will enter into an agreement or obligation to make purchaser a deed to the property upon said deferred payments being met at maturity, and in the event said deferred payments, or either of them, are not met at maturity, the governor of Georgia will be authorized and empowered to seize and take possession of the property sold in the same manner as provided in the above named act, and resell same in his descretion at the purchaser's risk, It being expressly understood that the governor does not part with any title or lien which either the governor or the state has upon said property, or any of it, until the purchase money is paid in full.

The right is hereby reserved for the state to bid for the above described property at the sale to the extent of the bonded indebtedness of said company, upon which the state is endorser, to-wit: the sum of two hundred and sixty thousand dollars and accrued interest.

W. Y. ATKINSON,
mar-16 to apr-16 Governor of Georgia.

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